

No. 1973 VOL. VII.

Registered at the Chinese P. O. for transmission
with special marks privilege in China

丁巳年十二月廿九日

SHANGHAI, SUNDAY, FEBRUARY 10, 1918

大正四年二月十日

20 CENTS

AMERICAN LOSSES ON TORPEDOED SHIP TO BE UNDER 150

More Survivors Among
Troops Brought In
From Tuscania

MEN DISCIPLINED

Soldiers Line Up On Deck
And Sing National
Anthem

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, February 8.—It is now unofficially estimated that less than 150 men are missing from the sinking of the Tuscania. The skipper, Captain P. McLean, has been saved.

The Tuscania is a 14,000-ton vessel belonging to the Anchor Line and built in 1914.

The narrative of an American officer states that after the vessel struck calls were circulated by megaphone that there was no danger of the ship sinking before all on board had been taken off. The British destroyers answered the S.O.S. calls with remarkable celerity. He believed a couple of life-boats were smashed when they were being launched. The narrator decided to follow the advice of a sailor and "stick on board and trust to John Bull's destroyers" instead of entering a life-boat. A torpedo was fired at one of the destroyers which came to the rescue but it missed the mark.

Reuter's Agency learns that the Tuscania was torpedoed when ten miles off the coast of Ireland.

Discipline Is Maintained

The discipline displayed by the troops on board was magnificent. No other vessel of the convoy was hit. The survivors state that the American soldiers lined up on deck and sang their national air, to which the crew responded with "God Save the King." The work of lowering the boats was hampered by the tremendous list on the vessel and a number of lives were lost by the capsizing of one or two of the first boats launched and a raft thrown on top of them.

An American officer, interviewed, stated: "The Huns not only do not frighten our fine fellows but they put iron into our souls and we will make them repent this when the chance offers."

As an instance of the order prevailing it may be mentioned that two typhoid and two pneumonia cases were landed safely.

An engineer, who has arrived in Glasgow, says that many lives were lost by drowning or exposure. He saw a raft picked up on which five men were lashed, only two of whom were alive. He himself was in a leaky collapsible boat with thirty-six others, all of them being up to their waists in water before they were found. The majority of the casualties were probably due to men leaping from the decks into the sea with life-belts and then being lost in the darkness.

American Spirit Steeled

Washington, February 7.—Secretary of War Baker issues a statement in which he says that losses like the Tuscania unite the country in a more determined purpose to press on. "We must and we will win this war."

New York, February 7.—The torpedoing of the Tuscania has evoked universal execration and promises to wake up the nation to the actuality of the fact that it is at war as nothing yet has done.

The newspapers generally hail the Americans who have lost their lives as heroes who have perished in a noble cause.

The Evening Sun voices the general sentiment when it says: "The American people entered the war knowing, from two years watching, what it means. Now that its dread obligations have been brought home to them they do not blanch with fear. This misfortune will steel their courage and resolution to exact a just retribution from the enemy of civilization."

Cossack Leader Marching Force Of 30,000 Against Bolsheviki, London Hears

Soviets Send Appeal To Working Classes Of Germany
And Austria As "Brothers"

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Petrograd, February 6.—General Alexeieff, with shock troops, is reported to be marching northwards and to have occupied a number of stations in the direction of Khar-koff and Voronezh.

The Bolshevik news agency reports that the Red Guards captured Tammerfors, in Finland, after a fierce battle on the 4th, in which ten thousand White Guards, under the command of General Mannerheim, were defeated and forced to retire to the West Coast of the Gulf of Bothnia.

The Soviet in Petrograd has issued a most grandiloquent appeal to the working-classes in Berlin and Vienna, hailing them as "brothers across the barbed-wire barrier" and announcing that the German Socialist leaders, Dr. Liebknecht and Dr. Adler, have been elected Honorary Presidents of the Petrograd Soviet.

Grand Duke's Death Denied

London, February 8.—It was a German newspaper report from Petrograd which said that the Grand Duke Nicholas, formerly Commander-in-Chief of the Russian army, was dead. The French newspapers state that it is Nicholas Constantinovitch, a cousin of the former Generalissimo, who is dead.

The Petrograd correspondent of the Times states that the Congress of Soviets passed in a few minutes laws involving the most fundamental changes concerning land-ownership and a most complicated reconstruction of the social system. The proceedings were punctuated with the singing of the Internationale and the Marseillaise.

The Petrograd correspondent of the Times states that General

Kaledin has relinquished the leadership of the Cossacks in favor of General Alexeieff, who has organized a separate army of thirty thousand men to march against the Bolsheviks. There has been a disagreement between General Kaledin and General Alexeieff and the former has disappeared. It is estimated that forty thousand of the younger Cossacks now favor the Bolsheviks.

Hunger Riots In Petrograd

Hunger riots continue in Petrograd and life is extremely nerve-racking. The Red Guards are more feared than the Tsar's police. Everyone dreads arrests or searches, seizures and confiscations of money and jewelry. Those who conduct domiciliary arrests are often thieves in disguise. "We cannot cash cheques, the amateur clerks muddle our bank accounts, the directors of the banks have either escaped to Sweden or are under arrest and all financial business is at a standstill. The latest decree limits deposits to twenty-five thousand Roubles and requires proof that the money has been honestly earned. It is proposed to destroy all shares as rubbish. Poor English governesses are running about trying to persuade kind friends to take care of their small savings."

Civil War In Finland

Stockholm, February 7.—The White Guards at Wasa report that civil war is in full swing in Finland. Twenty prominent men in Helsinki have been murdered and properties and farms are being burnt and pillaged and unarmed people killed every day, especially in the southwest. The capture of Kemijoki.

(Continued on Page 19)

BERLIN TRIES TO MAKE PEACE WITH RUMANIA

Conferences Held To Reach
Agreement On Terms
To Be Offered

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Amsterdam, Feb. 8.—Apparently the Central Powers are about to make a desperate effort to conclude peace with Rumania.

The Boersen Zeitung indicates that conferences in Berlin have resulted in complete agreement regarding the terms of peace which can be offered to Rumania.

The Essen Allgemeine Zeitung emphasises that the Rumanians must renounce all claims to an extension of territory westward and they can be compensated for the annexation of the Dobruja by Bulgaria with the southwest corner of Bessarabia, concerning which the Ukrainians and the Rumanians can come to terms provided both unite against the Bolsheviks.

In the Turkish Chamber of Deputies the Minister of Foreign Affairs, Halil Bey, declared that the Straits would remain open for international traffic in future on the same condition as in the past.

The Pan-German newspapers in Berlin are extremely angry concerning the official communique issued on the rising of the Allies' Conference at Versailles, which is described as the Entente's answer to the strikers in Germany. They accuse the strikers of prolonging the war by exciting hopes in enemy countries.

A meeting of Socialists, which was addressed by Herr Scheidemann, passed a resolution demanding a definite declaration by the Government on its war aims and acceleration of domestic reforms.

London, February 7.—The present position of the negotiations at Brest-Litovsk is most mysterious. The Bolshevik headquarters near Petrograd have received no news from Brest-Litovsk for several days and, assuming that the Russian delegates are being prevented from communicating with Petrograd, Lenin has ordered the disconnection of the wire used by the Austrian and German delegates in Petrograd.

Messages from Berlin tend to support the belief that the Central Powers will conclude peace with the Ukraine, break off negotiations with the Bolsheviks and, possibly, even resume the state of war.

The Koelnische Zeitung states that a deputation of Russian troops from the Bukovina is proceeding to Brest-Litovsk.

MR. ARNOLD APPOINTED RED CROSS ORGANISER

Commercial Attache Deputed
By Society To Form Chap-
ters In China

The American Legation in Peking has received a telegram from the Department of State to the effect that Mr. Julian Arnold, American Commercial Attache, has been designated by the American Red Cross as organizer of chapters in China.

In a letter from the National Red Cross Headquarters in Washington to Mrs. Reinsch, wife of the American minister, Mr. Otis H. Cutler, Manager for the Territorial, Insular and Foreign Division, writes as follows:

"We are all very happy at the results of the Christmas Drive, which, according to latest reports, has increased the membership of the American Red Cross from 6,000,000 to over 20,000,000 persons."

"I am particularly gratified at the splendid help that has come from the 14th Division at this time. It means a lot to us at home to find such ready and generous co-operation in a movement such as the Christmas Drive; especially when we consider that our Division is so new and that time allowed the sending of only cable instructions concerning the Drive."

"The Drive has brought us to date 29,419 Christmas memberships. Other membership activities during November and December produced 17,346 memberships. Our Division's increase since November 1, 1917, has therefore been 46,765 members. The Christmas Drive has produced 168 per cent more members than the work of November and December, of which we are also very proud."

"The cable returns have been interesting and have indicated that not only Americans but friends from many nations are interested in supporting the work of our organization."

"H. D. Gibson, General Manager of the Red Cross, says of the Christmas Drive:

"It is wonderful and one of the most inspiring things that I have ever seen work out in my whole life. I am rejoicing over the great success of the whole movement. I think we can all of us enter the coming year in the firm conviction that we are going to develop a greater Red Cross and be a part of an organization which will be a credit to the country."

Type Of Armored Car Used By The Bolsheviki



This armored car was used by the Bolsheviki soldiers during the recent fighting in Petrograd. The photo shows the soldiers on guard in the street, awaiting an attack from a side street.

PARENTS BRING SON INTO COURT FOR THEFT

Ask Judge Lobingier's Aid
When Own Efforts With
Wayward Youth Fail

A pathetic case concluded in the United States Court for China yesterday with the filing of judgment committing a 15-year-old Filipino boy to the probation of the Philippine Director of Prisons for a term not to exceed three years.

The complaining witnesses in the case were the boy's father and mother, highly respectable Filipino people, who told the court that they were unable to control the lad, the father being away a large part of the time, and that they believed that in bringing the matter up they would save their son from having to face charges brought by other people.

The boy was charged on two counts—with false pretenses in obtaining a pair of shoes from a Chinese dealer and with petit larceny in the matter of a coat belonging to his mother's maid. He had pawned the latter and, according to the testimony of his parents, had also pawned a great deal of his own wardrobe, staying away from home whenever his father was away. He had been given every advantage of education but persisted in running away from school and was unable to hold positions which were obtained for him when he evinced a desire to go to work. Pleading and remonstrance with him were in vain, his mother said.

In giving judgment Judge Lobingier stated that though the offenses, which the youth admitted, were serious enough to justify penal servitude, in view of the age of the accused and spirit of modern penology in handling youthful offenders, he thought it best to apply the statute in effect in the District of Columbia and put the boy under probation. Being a Filipino, he could most properly be placed in the custody of the Philippine authorities and pending his transfer to the custody of Dr. Waller H. Dade, Philippine Director of Prisons, he would be in custody of the United States Marshal here.

Final sentence in the case is suspended and the ruling provides that the youth may, at the discretion of the probation officer, be confined in any penal or reformatory institution of the Philippine government under control and direction of the officer. Father and mother shook hands with the boy after the case had been tried and told him fearfully that they had only done what they thought for the best and that they hoped he would realize his fault and make the most of his probationary period to reform.

Megata Commission Arrives Back In Tokio

Reuter's Pacific Service
Tokio, Feb. 9.—The party which formed the Megata Financial Commission to the United States arrived today from San Francisco.

Notice

THE CHINA PRESS and the other Shanghai newspapers are giving the customary Chinese New Year holidays to their staffs. The next issue of THE CHINA PRESS therefore will be on Thursday morning.

Germans To Force All Males To Work On Flanders Coast

Men Between 13 And 60 Called
Up For Military
Labor

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Amsterdam, February 7.—The Telegraaf states that a German order has been issued in the region of the coast of Flanders calling up all males from thirteen to sixty years of age for military labor.

BICKERTON'S HOTEL

A Correction

The Bickerton Hotel, of which Mrs. T. L. Bickerton is the proprietress, is not to be affected in any way other than the matter of location, by the opening of the new Hotel Cecil in the building heretofore occupied by the Bickerton. Mrs. Bickerton, it is understood, is engaging premises where she will continue the business following removal from the present quarters and where she expects to furnish accommodation for many of her former patrons and to cater to the requirements of her large out-port clientele.

It has been pointed out to us that the statement published in yesterday's CHINA PRESS to the effect that the mortgagors of the Bickerton had decided to foreclose is untrue. The Bickerton was not under mortgage. The building was simply rented by Mrs. Bickerton at a monthly rental, her lease having expired some time ago. The new syndicate, which is to run the Hotel Cecil, approached the owners of the property and following an arrangement with them the present tenants were given notice to vacate.

1,000,000 TONS OF SHIPS FOR AMERICAN TROOPS?

Japanese Telegram Says Allied
Conference Allocated Bot-
toms As Transports

Tokio, Feb. 9.—A Washington despatch states that Secretary of War Baker has announced that the Allied Conference at Versailles decided to allocate 1,000,000 tons of shipping for the transportation of American troops to France.

Bad Time Coming Now, Jellicoe's Warning

But Submarine Menace Will Be
Killed By August,
He Says

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, February 8.—Admiral Sir John Jellicoe, speaking at Hull today, said we are in for a bad time during the next three months but he believed that if we hold out the submarine menace will be killed by about August.

GERMANY TO TRY SURPRISE TACTICS IN COMING BATTLE?

Correspondent Suggests En-
emy Will Stake Hope
On New Move

RIGA DRIVE CITED

Where Blow Will Come Is
Burning Question In
Europe

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, February 8.—Reuter's correspondent at French Headquarters says:

The military question overshadowing all others is how and where the Germans intend to strike on the West front.

The enemy must recognise the cohesiveness and doubtfulness of an offensive in the West, however great, but the reasons impelling him to such an action seem to outweigh the counsels of prudence. If he cannot get peace on his own terms, he must get on with the war—and in six months the American army will have restored the balance of strength in favor of the Allies.

So we must expect at no distant date as heavy a blow as the Germans, with whatever assistance they can extort from their reluctant Allies, can deal.

Where will the blow fall?

A decision cannot be reached in Italy. Moreover the German forces there were halved as soon as the fighting became established in the mountains and it is probable that there are not more than five divisions of German troops in Italy now.

On the other hand the enemy is undoubtedly assembling men and material in France but, if the prospects of a second Verdun on a larger scale are unlivings, is the enemy likely to attempt it?

New Weapon To Be Tried?

Reuter's correspondent proceeds to suggest that the enemy may have something up his sleeve: some new method or some new weapon which he thinks may prove decisive.

Reuter's correspondent at French Headquarters recalls that the element of surprise in war made its reappearance last year; for example, the Riga offensive.

It is true, he says, that the enemy was opposed by troops of doubtful value but they had to force the Dvina in the face of what might have been a formidable resistance. The attacking divisions were concentrated seventy miles from the theater of attack and hurried up at the last moment and hurled at the Russian bridge-head after a four-hours bombardment, before the Russians realised that the enemy was really upon them. However powerless the Russians were, the German General, von Hutier, carried out the plan as if a serious enemy confronted him. It was a brilliantly planned operation. Is it possible that the Germans regarded the affair not merely as a victory but also as a rehearsal?

Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reported last evening:

We raided a post southeastward of Queant, killing or taking prisoners several of the garrison.

We repulsed raiders westward of La Bassée.

The enemy's artillery was active northwestward of St. Quentin and eastward of Monchy-le-Preux.

Our aeroplanes dropped over a ton of bombs on targets behind the enemy's lines.

British Make Raid

Field Marshal Haig reported at noon:

We carried out a successful raid eastward of Armentieres, taking some prisoners.

There has been an hostile artillery bombardment at Cambrai and Lens. Two hostile machines were brought down. Two of ours are missing.

Reuter's correspondent at British Headquarters states that during the spell of finer weather which lasted for twenty-four hours there had been heavier hostile artillery bombardments but today a soaking westerly gale has again lessened their activity. The weather and the state of the

BRITISH LABOR LEADERS TO SEE FRENCH WORKERS

Prepare For International Con-
ference To Be Held In
London, Says Times

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, February 5.—The Times states that preparations are being made for British Labor representatives, including Mr. J. H. Thomas, M.P., Mr. Will Thorne, M.P., and Mr. Arthur Henderson to visit Paris to secure agreement between British and French Labor and Socialism preparatory to an International Congress to be held in London on the 20th February and, ultimately, another congress in Switzerland.

ALLIED AGREEMENT ON RAW MATERIALS URGED

French Minister Of Commerce
Tells Deputies Entente Must
Decide On Policy

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Paris, February 8.—In the Senate today the Minister of Commerce emphasised the necessity for an agreement between the Allies regarding raw materials. He declared: "We do not dream of creating an aggressive economic league but we desire to remain masters of our own markets and to reserve our raw materials for ourselves, our Allies and friendly neutrals."

The Senate passed a resolution urging the Government to seek means for deriving the utmost benefit from raw materials, which is a most important economic weapon and one which is particularly feared by the enemy.

BRITISH AIRPLANES BOMB TURK CAMPS

Arabs Rout Turkish Troops In
Hedjaz And On Shore
Of Dead Sea

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, February 7.—An official despatch from Palestine states:

Our aeroplanes on Sunday bombed the enemy camps at Miskeh, obtaining 47 direct hits. On Monday they dropped a further 1,900 lbs. of bombs on the same objectives, getting 37 direct hits. All our machines returned.

The Arabs in the Hedjaz routed eleven battalions of Turkish troops, eleven miles northward of Tafile, on January 26, killing 400 and capturing 300 prisoners, two mountain-guns, 18 machine-guns and 800 rifles.

On January 28 the Arabs successfully attacked a Turkish post on the eastern shore of the Dead Sea. Only 40 Turks escaped, 60 of them being captured.

ground is still unfavorable to grand operations.

Activity On French Front

Paris, February 7.—The official communique issued this evening reports:

An attack made by the enemy at daybreak against a small post north of Craonne was repulsed.

The Germans followed up the bombardments reported this morning on the right of the Meuse and in Alsace with three surprise attacks, east of Samogneux, on the northern side of Bois-des-Fosses and south of Hartmanns-Werkkopf, all of which were repulsed.

The official communique issued this afternoon reported:

There have been very lively reciprocal artillery actions in the region of Chavigny, Pargny and Plain, north of the Aisne; in the sector of Samogneux and Hill 344, on the right of the Meuse, and at Hartmanns-Werkkopf.

After a violent artillery preparation the Germans unsuccessfully attempted to penetrate our lines at Banholz, in Alsace, in two places.

Grand Concert At Russian Club Tonight

Alluring Program Of Russian Music And Dances At 9 O'clock

A program that should be alluring to lovers of music and of high class dancing will be presented at a grand concert to be given at 9 o'clock this evening at the Russian Club, 25 Avenue Edward VII.

The program will include classic and character dances by Miles Potapovich and Tushynska, talented Russian dancers, and music by Mr. Garro Ore, Russian pianist. Admission tickets will be sold at \$1 and \$2.

RUSSIAN MUSIC

A large and appreciative audience enjoyed the program of Russian music as given at the meeting of the Music Department of the American Woman's Club Friday afternoon at the home of Mrs. Woodbridge. The life and compositions of Tchaikowsky formed the theme of the afternoon and the genius of the composer was most ably interpreted by the musicians who took part in the program, which was as follows:

Life of Tchaikowsky.....Mrs. Lucy Meditation, Opus 72.....Prof. Harry Ore
The Lark's Song.....Prof. Harry Ore
The Lark's Song.....Prof. Harry Ore
Song, "O Friend of Mine"
Meditation, Opus 24.....Duet for violin and piano.....Mrs. Drake and Mr. Evans
Songs: Christmas Legend, Miss Olive Don Juan Serenade, Miss Olive "None but the lonely Heart".....Miss Olive
Chanson Trieste.....Miss Olive
Polonaise of Opera Eugene Onegin.....Prof. Harry Ore
Songs: Trieste le Steppe, Opus 5
A. Gretchaninow
Tones of the Wood-dove, Opus 47, No. 1, Oskar Merikanto
Mrs. Christiansen

Austrian Cabinet Resigns Over Budget

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Amsterdam, February 8.—A telegram from Vienna states that the Cabinet has resigned owing to it being believed, to the opposition for two months to the Provisional Budget, as the result of which a Government majority for the Budget became doubtful.

Li Yao-han May Resign As Canton Governor

Chinese Reports Say Japan Will Suggest Peace Between North And South

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Canton, Feb. 8.—General Li Yao-han, the Civil Governor, is contemplating sending in his resignation since General Lung Chi-kwang's failure to enter Canton.

The Pak Kop Piao Lottery Monopoly may not be reopened, as Li Yao-han's successor may refuse to grant the necessary authority.

Mr. Tong Shao-yi has returned to Heungshan to celebrate the New Year.

Japan To Suggest Mediation?

Japan is about to address a note of warning to the Peking Government, making certain suggestions for the conclusion of peace between the North and the South, according to a Chinese report.

Tuchun-Chang Tso-lin of Fengtien despatched his newly recruited Hunghutsu, two brigades strong, from Chingwantao for Amoy Wednesday on the Gunboat Kien-hsin to reinforce Fukien.

Following the cashing of Tuchun Chen Kwan-Yuan of Kiangsi, both Generals Chen and Wang Chuan-yuan of Hupeh have tendered their resignation.

The chief of police of Anking, Liu Tao-chang, was shot, because of his opposition to the troops of Brigade Commander Feng Yu-hsian when the latter occupied the Anhui capital Wednesday at noon. General Feng's contingents were otherwise welcomed by the Anking people. The Civil Governor, Wang Chia-chi, was allowed to retain his office.

Wedding

Strassman-Ros

A pretty little wedding ceremony took place at 3:30 o'clock yesterday afternoon when Mr. Edward Strassman, advertising manager for the British-American Tobacco Company, and Miss Josefa Angela Ros were quietly married. The marriage was performed by the Rev. Father Baumer in the presence of Mr. Walter A. Adams, American Vice-Consul, and only the immediate relatives and close friends of the bride and groom were present.

The bride was attended by her sister, Miss Lolita Ros, and was given away by the Spanish Consul, Mr. Julio Palencia. Mr. Rufus S. Adams was best man and there were also in attendance Mrs. A. G. Stephen and Mr. and Mrs. Menzies. Following the ceremony the wedding party adjourned to the young couple's new flat at 79 Rue du Consulat, where refreshments were served and Mr. Menzies toasted the bride.

Mr. and Mrs. Strassman left at 5 o'clock for Soochow and will spend a week or so on a houseboat trip about the lakes before returning to their new home.

ZEEBRUGGE BOMBED

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Amsterdam, February 7.—The Telegram states that during a recent aerial attack on Zebrugge forty bombs were dropped near the Kommandantur while others did great damage to the barracks.

During the night of the 3rd the Germans brought down one of their own machines near Heyst, killing the pilot.

OATS FOR ANIMALS FORBIDDEN IN ENGLAND

Food Controller Also Makes New Provisions For Use Of Meat

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, February 8.—The Food Controller has prohibited the use of oatmeal, catfleur and rolled of faked oats for any purpose except as human food.

The Food Controller has decided that fifteen pence worth is to be the weekly ration of butcher's meat. He also allows holders of meat-cards to purchase an amount of other meats including bacon, poultry, rabbits and preserved meat, equivalent to five ounces of uncooked butcher's meat.

Nelson Memento To Be Sold at A.D.C. Play

Old Tablecloth Showing The 'Victory' To Be Auctioned For War Orphans

An interesting feature of the first performance of the A.D.C. production "The Witness for the Defense," which will take place next Friday, will be the auction of a memento of the Battle of Trafalgar for the benefit of the Sailors' War Orphans' Fund.

The memento in question is a tablecloth over one hundred and ten years old which has kindly been presented by Miss Rhind of Kulling. It is now only half its original size and the pattern on the cloth contains a representation of Nelson's famous flagship "Victory," and an epitaph, "Sacred to the memory of Nelson." The cloth will be exhibited in the windows of Messrs. Lane Crawford & Co.

SASSOON ESTATE IN COURT

The application for letters of administration of the property of the late Frederick D. Sassoon, or in the alternative, for an order fixing the amount payable in Mexican dollars for court fees before the letters may issue, came up again before Sir Haviland de Sausmarez, Chief Judge, in the British Supreme Court yesterday.

The matter in dispute is the rate of exchange applicable on the fees and Sir Haviland intimated that he was ready to issue an order fixing this at the rate prevailing on November 19 by the British Treasury, or 2/108. Mr. R. N. Macleod, appearing for the petitioner, Mr. Albert Howard, asked that the order be deferred until he has filed a new affidavit setting forth further facts, which was allowed. Mr. A. G. Mossop appeared for the Crown.

Obituary

Marquis of Dufferin

(Reuter's Service)

London, February 7.—The death is announced of the Marquis of Dufferin and Ava, Rev. William Knox Little.

Rev. William Knox Little

London, February 7.—The death is announced of the Rev. William Knox Little, Canon of Worcester.



It's pretty badly rough, as we say in Troy, N. Y., for a blooming hero who flourished in the Tang dynasty to be languishing in a padded cell out at the Reformatory on Sinza Road. Eh, what? Such, however, is the sad situation.

It's a harrowing yarn.

Van Sung-xiang is the languishing hero.

A couple of days hence Van stalked majestically into the premises at 6 Jinkee Road, glided on into the elevator and bent his regard upon the lowly lift wight. Reaching into a recess in his gown he produced a card and presented it. The card bore, in flowing script, the name of a foreigner whose office were in the building. Van pointed solemnly upward and the pop-eyed youth jerked a lever and the pair sailed skyward. At the top story Van disappeared. Subsequently it was discovered that two lift-keys had also disappeared. The evidence all pointed to the mysterious caller and Van was corralled by the police on the following day and was brought up in the Mixed Court.

The foreigner whose card had given Van the ride in the lift appeared and stated that it was one of his old cards and he didn't know how it came into the possession of the prisoner at the bar.

And then Van started in telling the Court what a personage he happened to be.

He allowed first that he was a brother of Generalissimo Sun Yat-sen, a well known citizen now believed to be residing in the south. Everybody was duly impressed, nearly everyone apparently having heard of Mr. Sun. Encouraged by this, Van continued.

Fire Bells Are Ringing!

—and Mr. Knott Insured says: "Maybe they are going to my house, and I haven't taken out that policy."

We Write
Fire
Insurance



Better see us before it happens

AVEN TRUST CO., LTD.

INSURANCE

15 Nanking Road.

Phone 65

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO., LTD.

UPHOLSTERY DEPT.

Easy Chairs, Divans,
Chesterfields, etc.

A large selection to choose from.

All work carried out **On The Premises** under Foreign supervision.

Loose Covers a Speciality

Estimates Free

TELEPHONE C 960

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO., LTD.

"I myself," said he, "am one of that glorious band of heroes who died one thousand years ago."

This was even more sensational, judging from the effect, than his former statement.

Van leaned nonchalantly on the bar and remarked in passing that he knew another hero of the same vintage named Tang Yi, who was now residing quietly in French-town, the hero business being somewhat slack at this season.

The court pondered briefly on these matters and then directed that Van be accorded the highest hospitality of the local Chinese Reformatory and that he be escorted to specially upholstered quarters therein, thus insuring his every comfort and guarding against breakage. It being a plausible supposition that thousands of year old heroes, even when related to Generalissimo, are a fragile commodity.

A report on Van's further hallucinations will be made to the Mixed Court.

Ho, Hum! G'Night, Sn-z-z-z

The richa coolies of the Settlement and environs may now sink back with a sigh and resume snoring on the note whereon they left off. Dzien Ah-san has been removed. Dzien was a terror to richa coolies hereabouts for a few days last week. He would sneak up behind the quietest chariot of a slumbering coolie and deftly swipe the said vehicle's license plate. He did this with eminent success in both the French municipality and the Chinese suburbs, so that the rumor spread abroad and among the richa coolies of those parts until it was tremblingly whispered that there was some crooked job work going on and no richa coolie dared close an eye or lift his voice in sleep. Puffed up with his success, Dzien tried his luck in the International Settlement, but he was all out of jobs. He struck a richa coolie blessed with insomnia and when he yanked at the tag the coolie arose and grabbed him by the neck and passed him to a policeman. The Mixed Court did a little passing in turn and handed Dzien over to the jailer for a year and a half's lodging.

But what in time do you suppose Dzien wanted with those license plates?

Cock-a-doodle-doo! or Hooray

It's Happy New Year to everybody except the chickens. No—regular chickens. They've been having a fierce time of it the past week. But the Mixed Court has avenged them.

In anticipation of the annual chow fights attendant upon the birth of the new twelvemonth the farmers have been shooting their choice poultry into the local market. And, according to the annals of the Mixed Court, they're not particular

how they shoot them, in so long as they get there. About a hundred cases were up in the local mills of justice last week wherein cruel and unnecessary crowding of live fowls into market baskets was charged.

Those responsible were also charged and the S. P. C. A. will profit thereby, while the chickens of at least those hundred guileless countrymen will probably journey to town in comfort hereafter.

"KING GEORGE IV."



WHISKY

Gande, Price & Co.

Sole Agents



Get your Candy Today

We close Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday owing to the Chinese New Year.

Sullivan's Fine Candies

11 Nanking Road



We have received a large shipment

of

MCCALLUM

PHOENIX

AND

ONYX SILK

HOSIERY

FOR LADIES

Come in and see our Fine Assortment

Prices from \$1.75 up



You will not suggest to yourself—
"This will not be a smoking-day"



when a user of

SUNSET

LIMITED

CIGARETTES

FINEST VIRGINIA

TOBACCO

Long Experience—Personal Care—Skill, embodied in every detail of the manufacture

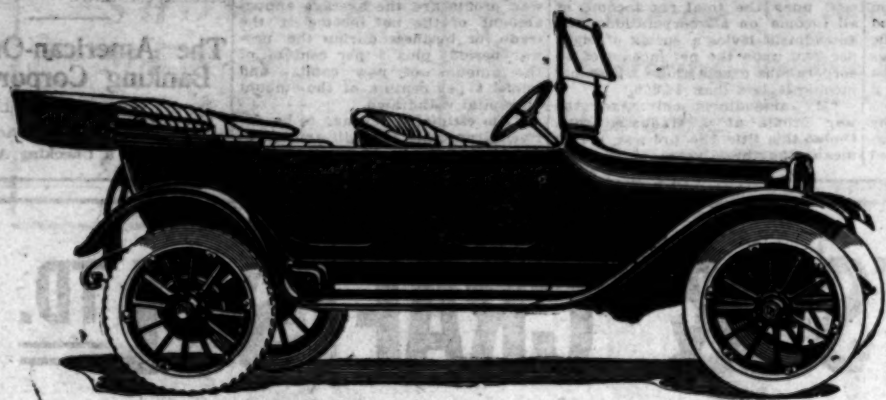
PACKED IN AIR-TIGHT, FLAVOR-RETAINING TINS OF FIFTY

Ask and see that you get them!

"A Better Cigarette a Little Lower-Priced"

Tobacco Products Corporation,
88, Peking Road,
SHANGHAI

G. W. W. SPECIALTIES



DODGE BROTHERS MOTOR CAR

This is the car you will eventually buy for
Comfort—Pleasure—Economy

YOU KNOW FROM REPUTE WHAT A WONDERFULLY GOOD CAR IT IS. YOU KNOW THAT OWNERS OF THE CAR ARE ITS MOST ENTHUSIASTIC SALESMEN

The quality is never questioned. Repairs are rarely rendered necessary except by accident or abuse

A DEMONSTRATION WILL CONVINCE YOU OF ITS MERITS

Peking and Tientsin—E. W. Frazar: Hongkong—Gerin, Drevard & Co.

Whoever you are,
Wherever you are,
Stop a moment!
Have you ever considered
What a world of happiness

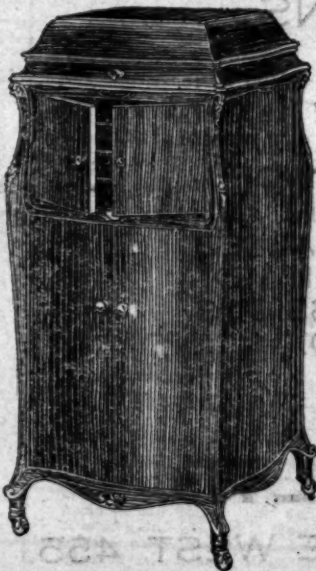


A VICTROLA

Can add to
Your life?

Music is the Handmaid of Joy
The Victrola is Music!

\$33.00 to \$350.00



Secure a demon-
stration. Have
your favorite piece
played and you will
be convinced of

**VICTROLA
SUPREMACY**

S. MOUTRIE & Co.,
Limited.

Retail Distributors

Carry a Watch You Can Read in the Dark

Ingersoll Radiolite Watches have hands and figures that glow brightly in the dark. There is radium in the hands and figures. Not much, of course, but enough to do the work and to last as long as you have your Ingersoll.

Think what a convenience this will be—in the garage where you don't want to light matches—where gasoline and oil are stored—in the cellar—about the poultry houses. Then, too, in the house at night it's mighty handy to have a watch under your pillow that tells the time all night when lights are out.

Ingersoll Radiolite watches are heavy-duty watches. They stand the knocks and jolts.

OBTAINABLE AT ALL DEALERS.



Ingersoll

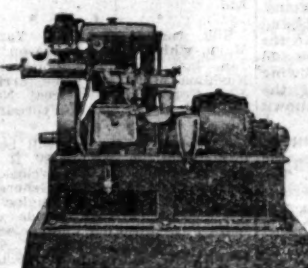
RADIOLITE WATCHES

\$4.35 to \$7.40

Other models, plain dial
and jeweled \$2.60 to \$11.90.

THE MATTHEW'S AUTOMATIC LIGHT & POWER PLANT

WILL SUPPLY YOU WITH 32-VOLT
CURRENT AT A LOWER COST THAN
ANY OTHER PLANT OF LIKE SIZE

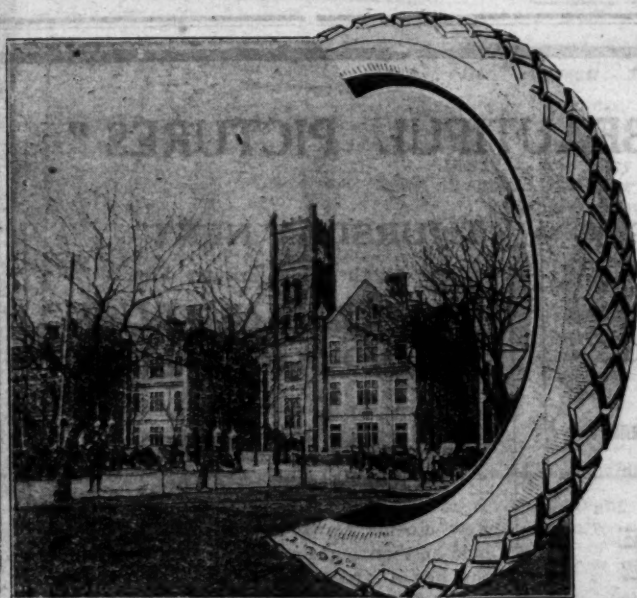


Solves the problem of efficient light at the lowest cost for Home Office, Warehouse or Factory, the enclosed storage batteries being especially adaptable for House Boats. No glass to break.

SIMPLE IN ITS OPERATION
LOW IN COST OF UPKEEP

Push a button and have a flood of light:
the Automatic Machine does the rest.

SECURE A DEMONSTRATION



GOOD YEAR TIRES

Are Speeding Into World-Wide Favor—WHY?

BECAUSE MOTORISTS HAVE FOUND THEM STURDY, DURABLE AND ECONOMICAL

Being extremely resilient, they reduce engine effort and save gasoline. Safety and long wear are incorporated in them through the most excellent materials and workmanship

Let your next be GOODYEARS and you will find that they lead all others in
MILEAGE and DURABILITY.

GOODYEAR TIRES MAKE ANY CAR A BETTER CAR

GOODYEAR TIRES may be obtained at Eastern Garage, Auto Cost's, your supplier, or by telephoning Central 618.

Leading Importers of

METALS

Nails, Tinplates, Bars, Angles,
Sheets, Plates, Zinc Sheets, etc.

**INDUSTRIAL
CHEMICALS**

Caustic Soda, Chlorate of Potash,
Acids, Dyes, Tanning Materials,
Rosin, etc.

Gaston, Williams & Wigmore

FAR EASTERN DIVISION, INC.

IMPORTERS — ENGINEERS — EXPORTERS

4 The Bund

'Phone, Central 608

Shanghai.

Railway & Steamship Supplies
Electrical Equipment & Power Plants

Textile Machinery

Building Materials

Woodworking Machinery

Chemical Plants

Sundry Lines

RUSSIA SEEN ON VERGE OF UTTER COLLAPSE

Petrograd Faces Famine and Paralysis, While Anarchy Reigns In Provinces

By Harold Williams

Petrograd, January 6.—The Russian peace delegation, accompanied by Leon Trotsky, left last night for Brest-Litovsk to resume negotiations with the delegations of the Central Powers, who already have arrived there. Trotsky hopes to induce the Austro-Germans to transfer the conference to neutral territory—if not to Stockholm, then to Bern.

The negotiations with the German and Austrian commissions here in Petrograd have reached a deadlock. The Bolsheviks daily refuse to agree to the German proposals for the resumption of trade or an exchange of prisoners until after peace is actually signed. At the same time they demand free intercourse with German Socialists on the Left. The further course of the negotiations depends mainly on the attitude of the Allies.

The idea that Russia can fight may be abandoned. There are wild schemes in the Smolny Institute for recruiting an army of volunteers, but all such schemes are mere sound and fury. Russia as an organized State has for the time being ceased to exist. This is not a country that can make either war or peace. It is the biggest problem with which the belligerent powers have to deal. Russia is in a state of almost inconceivable and daily increasing anarchy. This is not socialism. Looked at coldly, apart from all views and persons, it is simply rapid disintegration. Russia has gone to pieces. The country is fast slipping back into the Middle Ages.

Take the case of Petrograd, which is in a fair way to fulfilling the prophecy of the old believers persecuted by Peter: "Petersburg is to be a desert." The food supplies are giving out. All reports from the provinces say no food is being loaded for the capital and unless a miracle happens starvation is certain. Already in the factory towns near Moscow there is rioting because of the complete disappearance of bread from the market. Coal is falling, the electric light companies are cutting off energy for an increasing number of hours every week. There is danger of the stoppage of trains and it is a question whether even the water works can be kept going. Want of fuel, labor control and transport difficulties have led to the closing of a number of factories and the army of unemployed is growing daily. This with starvation at the door and the bitterest winter known here for years.

The large official class is still on strike. Trade is languishing for want of goods and ready money. The closing of the banks is more serious than was expected; no one can get at his banking account, and there is a general scramble for money tokens of every kind. Yesterday in several banks street boxes were opened in the presence of their holders and gold and silver confiscated. All financial operations are completely blocked, and when this state of affairs will end no one knows. The trouble has gone up because people are selling all kinds of valuables now to get ready for current expenses, while those who have large supplies are hoarding in view of further possible emergencies.

There is little actual violence yet, apart from frequent street robberies and the fact that from time to time soldiers loot the few remaining wine shops. The masses are sullen and the purely anarchist propaganda is making headway among them at the expense of the Bolsheviks. The anarchists promise to confiscate on the Russian New Year's Day all property, including factories and houses in one of the working quarters. But in any case the question is not one of theoretical socialism or anarchism; it is simply a question of what the starving, bitterly disillusioned

masses will do when driven to the wall by the inexorable facts.

It is not surprising that while the Bolsheviks plunge on recklessly with their Socialist experiments, the partisans of autocracy and military dictatorship look on with cynical approval, and directly and indirectly assist in the process.

Outside of Petrograd the country is torn by civil war and harassed by bands of marauding soldiery. The army is in a state of disorderly mobilization and neither the commissaries nor the commissaries have any control over the elemental instincts of those seven millions who were armed to fight the Germans and are now making their own country desolate. The officers are persecuted. They are stripped of all marks of distinction and compelled to live on soldiers' pay while their families are deprived of their maintenance allowance. They are subjected to daily insults and indignities and are lucky if their lives are spared. Those who can have fled to the Don while many resort to physical labor to keep their families alive.

Traveling is a peril. The trains are packed with wandering soldiers who rush all the carriages without distinction of class. Unprotected station employees are terrorized and the rolling stock is gradually breaking down under the strain. Trains come into Petrograd with windows smashed, the lining torn off seats, mirrors broken and metal fittings wrenched out. In the case of civil war, railroads are torn up and communication perpetually interrupted. The railways are the arteries of Russia and all this tremendous machinery of transport and supply is slowly but surely collapsing.

Russia cannot make peace and cannot make war and it is not surprising that the Soviet Government declares that the peace negotiations will be protracted and that in any case peace will hardly be concluded before March.

News Briefs

The British Postmaster desires to acknowledge with thanks the receipt of books and magazines from Messrs. J. H. Richards, W. W. Myers, L. A. Mackinnon, Crabbe, (Fagoda Anchorage) E. Benn, C. Maguire, J. W. Ross, Logan, W. D. Rogers, Captain Bettison, Messrs. Mactavish & Co., and Messrs. F. L. Marshall, E. J. Dingle, G. P. Foster, J. D. Frost, E. Loureiro, J. E. Wilson, E. S. Little, A. O. Fisher, E. W. Munroe, M. Elmore, H. T. Mousley, F. H. Forde, E. Garrett, L. V. Canning, S. Cranston, and The Shanghai Hotel Ltd.

Silk carried per ss. Yamashiro Maru, which sailed hence on the 1st Jan. last for connection with ss. Kashima Maru at Kobe, arrived at New York via the Great Northern Railway on the 2nd of February.

A fireman's funeral will be given in honor of the late Mr. W. R. Kahler this afternoon at 3.15 o'clock. The cortege will leave the General Hospital escorted by the Hongkong Company, Shanghai Fire Brigade, and will be met by the other companies of the brigade on the corner of Nanjing Road and the Bund at about 3.30 o'clock. The procession will then proceed to the Bubbling Well Cemetery, where funeral service will be held at 4.30 o'clock.

Three Shanghai residents have been mentioned in a recent despatch by Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig for distinguished and gallant conduct and devotion to duty. They are Captain A. P. Gilson, M.C., of the Public Works Department; Captain C. A. McLellan, Commandant of the Light Horse and Captain S. R. Sebastian, M.C., of the law firm of Platt, Macleod and Wilson.

The British Consul-General in Tientsin has received instruction from the British Minister, Sir John Jordan, to devise and draft a scheme for the amalgamation of the British municipal areas at Tientsin into a single municipality, according to Northern papers. British residents in Tientsin some time ago signed a petition asking for the amalgamation. The Consul-General is now negotiating with the two councils in that city in response to the instructions. The

plans will be submitted to the British Minister at Peking for approval.

The advertisement relating to the issue of new lists of subscribers of the Shanghai Mutual Telephone Co., Ltd., which appeared in yesterday's issue of THE CHINA PRESS, should not have appeared on that date. The new lists will not be ready for another week. A further advertisement in the above connection will appear in next Saturday's paper.

Honan News Notes

China Press Correspondence
Kaifengfu, Honan, February 7.—In the Government Preparatory School sixty graduates entered the final competitive examination which has just been closed. The twenty best are to be sent to America the coming summer. The names of the successful ones are promised in a few days. Ten have already been chosen from other schools of the province. These thirty are to spend from five to seven years in American universities and return to serve Honan in developing her mines and other industries. To that end all are required to study science.

Unconscious humor was shown in one paper. After failing to answer a single question on a given subject the student handed in his paper upon which was written the following: "Dear Teacher: I do not want to go to America, anyhow." The examination was conducted by three foreigners.

Mysterious military movements are noted here. Many thousands of rounds of ammunition have recently been shipped from the arsenal here. Soldiers are being sent off towards Hankow. Machine gun practice takes place daily near the city. It is said that tui are doing a rushing business just now kidnapping brides and holding them for ransom.

A good snow has fallen in the western part of Honan which will be good for the wheat.

Rev. Mr. Hoste of Shanghai has just made a visit to the China Inland Mission here.

Mr. Harvey Wheeler of Tokio is visiting his brother, Mr. Mark Wheeler, of the Y. M. C. A.

Mr. and Mrs. Stanley of the local Y. M. C. A. are spending two months in Shanghai.

Rev. and Mrs. W. Eugene Sallee are spending the week at Tsinanfu and at Taitan and are attending the Shantung-Honan Educational Association convention at the latter place.

Messrs. Williams and Napier Smith of the Canadian Episcopal Mission have volunteered to conduct parties of coolies to France and may soon leave Kaifeng.

The Misses Hobart of Peking Methodist University are visiting Mrs. Gordon Potat.

SMOOT BILL CHANGES SIX INCOME TAXES

Utah Senator Introduces Repeal Measure To Correct Some Injustices

Washington, January 5.—Senator Reed Smoot introduced his new revenue bill in the Senate today. It is intended to take the place at once of the War Revenue bill of October 3, 1917, which has presented an almost impossible problem of administration. Senator Smoot made the following explanation:

"My proposed amendments repeal the income tax of 1916, the munitions manufacturers' tax, the excess profits tax, the war income tax, the war excess profits tax, the income tax amendment and the provisions of the War Revenue bill creating a zone system and increasing postal rates on second-class mail matter. "Every individual, whether in business as such or as a member of a partnership, is treated alike. Every corporation is taxed upon the same basis, and the question of capital

invested, watered stocks, and bonded indebtedness do not enter into the question of the amount of tax to be imposed. Subnormal businesses during the pre-war period are treated on the basis as normal businesses of like and similar character.

Retains Normal Rate

"My amendment makes no changes in the normal rate of 2 per cent upon all net incomes of individuals, but it consolidates the surtax rate imposed by the act of September 8, 1916, and October 3, 1917. It does away with the two different amounts of exemptions on individual net incomes provided under existing laws and allows the sum of \$1,000 exemption, plus \$1,000 additional if the person making the return be the head of a family or a married man with a wife living with him, or plus the sum of \$1,000 additional if the person making the return be a married

woman with the husband living with her, and also provides that if a person making a return be the head of a family there shall be an additional exemption of \$100 for each minor child dependent upon such person.

Exemption For Partners

"It also adds a provision allowing an exemption for amounts paid to individual partners as reasonable salaries or compensation for services actually rendered.

"Instead of the different normal taxes imposed under the existing revenue act amounting to six per cent upon the total net income of all income on all corporations, the amendment levies a surtax of eight per cent upon the net income of all corporations except those whose net income is less than \$2,000.

"My amendment only taxes the war profits at a graduated rate. Under this title the pre-war period means the three years of the cal-

endar years of 1909, 1910, 1911, 1912 and 1913 remaining after the exclusion of the two calendar years in which the income of the trade or business was respectively the greatest and the least. These five years, taken as the pre-war period, will result in a much fairer normal income of all classes of business than the three years 1911, 1912 and 1913, provided in existing laws.

Some Deduction Allowed

"War profits are ascertained by deducting the pre-war profits from the net income of the trade or business for the taxable year, and pre-war profits are the average annual amount of the net income of the trade or business during the pre-war period, plus 8 per centum of the amount of new capital and minus 8 per centum of the amount of capital withdrawn.

"The estimated revenue to be derived from this tax will amount to \$1,351,050,000, based upon a war

profit of \$3,500,000,000 for the year 1917.

"This is an increase of revenue over the excess profits tax as provided in the existing law of \$125,000,000."

It has been said that no man ever got rich on a salary alone. But the habit of thrift can be acquired on the smallest salary, and that is much the same as wealth. The first thing necessary is a realization of the necessity of thrift.

The American-Oriental Banking Corporation

15 Nanking Road.
\$1 opens a Savings Account.
\$50 opens a Checking Account.

ARTS & CRAFTS LTD.

ARCHITECTURAL CRAFTSMEN

WOOD PANELLING & MANTELPieces

CHURCH BENCHES & PULPITS

BANK & OFFICE FITTINGS

SHOP FRONTS & COUNTERS

DOORS, WINDOWS

CASEMENT AND

LANTERN LIGHTS

STRUCTURAL ALTERATIONS & HIGH-CLASS DECORATIONS

OUR FACTORY—FULLY EQUIPPED—WITH UP-TO-DATE MACHINERY FOR HIGH GRADE CABINET WORK AND A STAFF OF WELL TRAINED CRAFTSMEN, WORKING UNDER THE SUPERVISION OF FOREIGN EXPERTS, OFFER UNRIVALLED FACILITIES FOR THE FAITHFUL EXECUTION OF ARCHITECTS' COMMISSIONS IN ANY STYLE OR PERIOD.

ARTS & CRAFTS, LTD.

43 BUBBLING WELL ROAD: PHONE WEST 455.

APOLLO THEATRE

"THE HOME OF BEAUTIFUL PICTURES"

TONIGHT

CHARLIE CHAPLIN

CHARLIE CHAPLIN

in — "The Gloom-shifter of Europe" — in

"THE CURE"

"THE CURE"

2000 feet of screams and yells

"A NOBLE ACTION"

"A NOBLE ACTION"

a fine stirring Pathe drama

PATHE'S BRITISH GAZETTE

PATHE'S BRITISH GAZETTE

MATINEE 3 P.M. TODAY

"THE FATAL RING"

"THE FATAL RING"

Episode 17 "The Death Weight"

18 "The Sableruge"

TOMORROW

Monday, 11th, 12th & 13th.

TOMORROW

PEARL WHITE

PEARL WHITE

PEARL WHITE

The girl who juggles with death

EPISODE 19: "THE CRYSTAL MAZE" | EPISODE 20: "THE END OF THE TRAIL"

Tomorrow will be a great night, for Pearl has some of the most thrilling situations ever filmed by any Cinema operator. Be in the crowd to wish Pearl "Au Revoir."

CHARLIE CHAPLIN

CHARLIE CHAPLIN

He stills maintains his reputation as "The Gloom-shifter of Europe"

THE ANNALS OF THE WAR

THE ANNALS OF THE WAR

Stirring Pictures in the Liberated Regions of France

THE FINAL EPISODES

"THE FATAL RING"

"THE FATAL RING"

"THE FATAL RING"

Our great romantic serial

"THE CURE"

"THE CURE"

"THE CURE"

"THE CURE"

"THE CURE"

"THE CURE"

"THE CURE"

"THE CURE"

"THE CURE"

"THE CURE"

"THE CURE"

"THE CURE"

"THE CURE"

"THE CURE"

"THE CURE"

"THE CURE"

THURSDAY NEXT

Another Gold Rooster Film

"BLIND-MAN'S LUCK"

"BLIND-MAN'S LUCK"

FEATURING

MOLLY KING

MOLLY KING

Few cinema artistes have such a great hold on their audiences as Molly King, and she has a great future in store for her, judging by this picture.

THE GIRL

THE PLOT

THE PHOTOGRAPHY — SPELL

"AN APOLLO SUCCESS."

MATINEES



3 P.M. DAILY



MONDAY, TUESDAY AND WEDNESDAY



CHINESE NEW YEAR HOLIDAYS.



CHANGE OF PROGRAMME EACH DAY

WHITEAWAY, LAIDLAW & CO., LTD., SHANGHAI

ADVANCE SHOW OF MEN'S WEAR GOODS



The "Ellesmere" Hat

Is one of this season's most popular shapes, made from high grade fur felt and finished to perfection. The best shades are Fox, Agate, Nickel, Walnut, Drab.

Price \$5.00 each



Listerine Listerine Listerine

The New Antiseptic. An efficient nonpoisonous and antiseptic solution invaluable in a sick room. Can be used for Wounds, Nasal Catarrh, Sore Throat, Hoarseness, Eczema, etc. and diluted with water makes an ideal mouth wash for Smokers or for cleaning the teeth.

Listerine is sold by us at \$2.00 large bottle

CHINA NEW YEAR HOLIDAY

Our store will be closed
Monday, Tuesday and
Wednesday the 11th, 12th
and 13th February.



The "Carrington" Hat

Is one of exceptional quality and style, made from a high grade fur felt, and is built to retain its shape. The best shades are: Ash Grey, Smoke Grey, Laurel, Vandal.

Price \$7.50 each

The "Plymouth" Umbrella

A good full size umbrella with mercerette cover, with assorted shapes in handles, and frames that will stand hard wear.

Price \$3.00 each

The "Hoe" Umbrella

Made from a reliable Levantine twill, with selected natural sticks, in Cherry, Congo and Furzewood handles.

Price \$4.00 each



THE "WAYLOO" CAP

The finest value in the East. A one-piece cap with silk lining and the finish of a three dollar cap. In a good selection of the latest productions in tweeds; new designs. Sizes from 6 1/2 to 7 1/2 inches. One Price \$1.00 each

The "Imperial" Umbrella

A superior quality Umbrella with a strong twill cover, made on a Fox Paragon frame. Good assortment of different shape handles.

Price \$5.00 each

The "Brighton" Umbrella

An Umbrella than will fold up very small and neat when not being used. Made with metal stick and natural wood handle.

Price \$6.00 each

"Club Stripe" Tie
We have an exceptionally fine range in this tie, and the most effective combination of colors, in 1-in. equal stripes.

Price \$1.00 each

NAVY FOULARD WIDE END TIE

In fancy foulard silks in good range of patterns, also Navy grounds with assorted size White spots.

Price \$1.75 each

Real "Poplin" Tie

The "Ulster" Real Poplin Wide End ties. The beautiful softness and brilliancy of the Poplin cloth is produced by the warp being made of fine Italian silk and the shuttle of twisted yarn. Stocked in the following plain colours: Navy, Moss Green, Olive, Emerald, Sage, Myrtle, Reseda, Helio, Purple, Mauve,

Plum, Royal Blue, etc. \$1.75



The "West End" Open End Tie

Beautiful quality silks are used in this smart style tie. Unusual designs and color combinations of fancy designs and stripe effects.

Price \$1.00 each

The "Richmond" Tie

Made from a good quality Silk in dark grounds with small designs in different colourings.

Price \$1.50 each

The "Olympic" Shirt

In plain coloured Crepe material with soft double cuffs.

Price \$2.50 each

The "London" Shirt

Made of a soft matt material with a small neat stripe. White grounds with coloured stripes of Green, Pink, Blue and Mauve. Soft double cuffs.

Price \$2.00 each

The "Lyntex" Shirt

Made from superior quality zephyr, in a range of patterns, with coloured grounds of Grey, Mauve, Pink and Blue, assorted size stripes and neat patterns. Splendid washing material. Stiff cuffs.

Price \$2.50 each



The "Wayloo" Umbrella.

The cheapest umbrella in the East. A good twill cover which will wear well and keep out the wet. Good assortment of crook shape handles.

Price \$2.00 each



The "Regent" Tie

In above shape, with a good wide end, neckband made extra strength. In plain and fancy silks.

Price \$1.00 each

The "Slip-Well" Brand Barathea Silk

The neckband has been specially constructed and slips easily round a double collar. Stocked in the following shades, Black, Brown, Grey, Helio, Sea-Green, Navy, Royal-Blue, Reseda, New-Blue, Mauve, Brown, Purple, Crimson, Slate, Dove, Cornflower, etc., etc.

Price \$1.00 each



The "Duke" Half Hose

In a close knit heather mixture, soft finish.

\$1.50 pair

The "Morton" Half Hose

In assorted colourings with fancy stripes at sides, Brown, Green, Grey and Lovat shades.

\$1.25 pair

The "Russell" Half Hose

Ribbed Cashmere sock in a good selection of plain colours: Grey, Green, Blue, Purple and Dark Grey. Very soft wool. A good sock for use when walking a great deal.

\$1.00 pair

The "Warwick" Half Hose

A Green Cashmere sock with vertical stripes in well assorted colours. A shade that can be worn with Brown boots very well.

\$1.50 pair

The "Gould" Half Hose

In a heavyweight Cashmere, heather mixtures with assorted coloured vertical stripes, very smart effect.

\$1.50 pair

THE "Doncaster" Waterproof

As illustration.

A waterproof Chesterfield coat, Fawn Paramatta, all seams sewn, vertical pockets. A well-cut stylish coat, thoroughly reliable and good value.

PRICE

\$18.50

EACH



"JASON"

Cashmere Half Hose

In a specially smooth finish, extra spliced heels and toes, stocked in Green, Grey, Tan, and is remarkable value.

\$1.00 pair

The "PEERLESS" Half Hose

Black Cashmere sock with a very soft finish, extra spliced at heel and toe. In all sizes.

Price \$1.25 pair

The "CYRIL" Half Hose

A fine Cashmere in Black grounds with embroidered fronts. This is a very comfortable sock with a dressy appearance.

STRONG and DURABLE.

Price \$1.25 pair



The "REGENT" Half Hose

In a soft-finished Cashmere. A sock which we can recommend for hard wear, being extra spliced at heel and toe. In a pleasing tone.

Price \$1.00 pair

The "INVINCIBLE" Half Hose

Plain sock with extra spliced toe and heel, in Cashmere, Black only. A good, useful, durable sock.

Price \$1.00 pair

WHITEAWAY, LAIDLAW & CO., LTD., SHANGHAI

The Leading Store at the Gateway to China

Chefoo International Council

China Press Correspondence
Chefoo, February 2.—Our annual Parliament was held on Friday evening in the Chefoo Club Hall and passed off very quietly. In less than an hour after the Secretary of the International Committee of 1917 had called the meeting to order by nominating Mr. Stigden as Chairman and Mr. Albert Rause as Secretary of the meeting, the minutes of last year's annual meeting were passed and the report and accounts were also adopted.

There was a crowded attendance of foreign and Chinese residents. Chefoo has no properly constituted municipality and so the affairs of the foreign and business section are managed by what is known as the International Committee, a body composed of six foreign and six Chinese representatives annually elected by ballot. Each property owner who voluntarily contributes at least \$10 gets a vote and apparently he can have as many votes as he contributes sums of ten dollars. Whether this is the principle gone upon it is not possible to state. The International Committee cannot enforce the payment or levy taxation. Since the system was initiated there have always come forward a body of public spirited men who have proved willing to serve the community and manage the municipal details of the Section. Naturally such a Committee is limited in its operations and from the nature of things severely handicapped; but it is remarkable what has been accomplished each year by the respective Committees.

The Chinese were at first rather skeptical of them but this year they have shown their keen appreciation by contributing so liberally to the funds that their total has beaten that sent in by the foreign residents. Also they have more than outbalanced the loss of the six hundred dollars which the withdrawal of the Germans usually contributed by the German residents would have occasioned. As a matter of fact, their generosity has made 1917 a record year from a financial point of view and is in addition a most gratifying feature of the report issued for the past year.

The Committee encountered more than the ordinary difficulties. Portions of the Bund were destroyed by a strong gale which blew at the end of August. This Bund was certainly jerry-built but as the Chairman remarked the Committee only had sufficient funds to erect the Bund with sand and not with concrete or puddled clay. All the same, Chefoo residents would have been well advised to go slow and insist on having a little and that little of the very best. Cheap jobs never pay and that is the lesson of the falling of the Bunding.

But the Committee of 1917 did great things and their record is one of remarkable progress. They approached the Chief of the Police about the dog nuisance and were successful in getting numbers of the many beasts exterminated. Then, too, they tackled the problem of the awful noises of the wheelbarrows and these nerve-racking screeches are heard no more on the streets of Chefoo. Sanitation was almost unknown and the stinks of the place are far famed and

Coleridge Taylor certainly described parts of Chefoo when he wrote of one of the European rivers.

"I counted two and seventy stenches
All well defined—and several several stinks."

The principal cause of offense is the main gully but to have this properly dealt with, would entail the expenditure of tens of thousands, as the Committee have not got, nor at present are likely to get, it cannot be rectified. But thanks to their efforts, it has been kept fairly clear, and great strides made along the lines of sanitation. Vaccination is being prominently kept to the fore and the authorities are insisting on the Chinese getting this done; public places, theaters, etc., are closed when infectious diseases are spreading and altogether the Committee are to be heartily congratulated upon their accomplishments.

Then repairing of roads and lighting of streets have occupied their attention. Right royally they served the Section and their report and accounts were unanimously adopted and the same gentlemen re-elected to serve again for another year. Their names are:

Foreigners: Messrs. Paera, Emery, Smith, Clarke and Cappellin.

Chinese: Messrs. M. N. Yang, C. A. Chun, W. S. Sen, M. S. Yu, James Woo, T. T. Fan-tai.

Perhaps a slight criticism of the meeting might be ventured. Practically the only speech made was by the chairman. His was all that could be desired for he covered the ground of the report and accounts very fully but it would have been acceptable surely to have heard other residents eulogizing the activities of their committee or even offering suggestions or asking questions. But beyond the usual formula, "I beg to propose" or "I beg to second" there was nothing more said. If several short speeches had been contributed livelier interest would be evinced in all the doings of the committee.

Dr. O. F. Hills, the progressive medical expert of the Temple Hill American Hospital, broke the ice when he got up and in a short speech suggested that the incoming committee should consider the laying down of concrete roads which would obviate the expensive necessity of constantly repairing our macadamized ones. He thought that by doing a certain amount each year the place would in time have good concrete roads which would wear so well that their durability would result in economy in the long run. Dr. Hills backed up his advice by quoting the experiences found in road construction in America. He also objected to the present system of gutter-making with curbs and asked that these should be abolished and the roads made to slant at an angle with the curbs. A few more suggestions like Dr. Hill's and Friday's meeting would have had a little more life in it.

Turning aside from the annual meeting of the International Committee it would be interesting to learn why notes of the Chartered Bank of India and Australia, etc., are not readily accepted in Chefoo. The Chinese refuse them and foreigners have found it hard to negotiate them. This is a disgrace for this bank is as safe as it is honorable. Some one ought

to look into the business and find out why these notes are not accepted by the Chinese in Chefoo.

There is little or no snow and the weather these last two or three weeks has been decidedly pleasant. Coal is up to double its former price and there is much poverty in the surrounding districts. Steamers from Shanghai are eagerly looked forward to but this is the usual experience at this season of the year.

Reports are around that the new electric light machinery has been installed. There is little evidence of it thus far. The light is quite of an inferior quality and it is high time the company gave better value for the money charged. We are anxiously waiting to hear what profits the company has made and the dividend that will be declared.

French War Fund

Subscriptions For December, 1917

L. Ardain, H. Bourboulon, G. Lion, R. Fano, \$100 each...	400.00
A. Wilden	65.00
L. Bassot, L. Lion, A. Muguet, S. Somekh, Mission du Kiangnan, H. C. Zimmermann (January) Mr. & Mme. Maybon, Du Pac de Marsoulles, J. Thesmar, \$50 each	450.00
Ch. Jasson, L. Marthoud, M. Broelemann, \$40 each	120.00
Famille Dard, L. Seite, \$30 each	60.00
Mr. and Mme. Brand, Sennet, Ullmann & Co. Industrial Mission Despot, G. Laferrere, A. Vogel, \$25 each	150.00
A. Fabre, J. Gallard, P. Servanin, J. Grenard & Spunt, Duplessis, Labanet, \$20 each	140.00
Le Carduner, Kotsomitis, Monbaron, \$15 each	45.00
P. Legendre, R. Tillot, J. Padat, E. Latray, E. Traissac, Alfonsi, A. Le Goff, J. B. Maubec, J. Vettori, J. A. David, G. Francois, G. Poirier (January), Tradiaveau, Bibbe, Roy, Rhein, Keylock Pratt & Hobbs, Y. Dolgorouckoff, N. E. B. Ezra, A. Kessiasoglou, H. Kessiasoglou, D. Katemopolous, Mr. and Mme. V. Meyer, A. Jost, C. Muller, M. J. Nathan, P. Wilhelm, Brun, S. Jastrzembsky, Mrs. E. Widler, Matheo Beraha, J. Huet, Petit Danols, G. Rheims, \$10 each	340.00
L. Henry, J. Chanudet, \$6 each	12.00
S. Bouchard, E. Allemand, Froquais, Y. Briand, E. Colomb, G. Chalmot, C. Le Pui, Sarthou, E. Gala, J. Vittori, A. Surand, E. Dupuis, Lagerot, Georges, L. Rini, P. Lambinet, Forhan, Cavadias, Schulmann, E. Widler, Hourcade, Kammerling, D. Chelms, E. Schoch, G. Sabatie, H. Richer, Dubost, Clifford, Lozacheur, \$5 each	145.00
V. Teste	4.00
International Collection Agency, N. H. Isaacs, \$3 each	6.00
Guiglia	2.00
1 anonymous subscription	100.00
1 anonymous subscription	75.00
3 anonymous subscriptions, \$5 each	150.00
1 anonymous subscription	40.00
1 anonymous subscription	25.00
1 anonymous subscription	20.00
2 anonymous subscriptions,	

\$15 each	36.00
6 anonymous subscriptions, \$10 each	60.00
11 anonymous subscriptions, \$5 each	55.00
2 anonymous subscriptions, \$3 each	6.00
1 anonymous subscription	1.00
	\$ 2,501.00

Joseph Bros.	Tls. 100.00
Missions Etrangeres, Mission des Lazaristes, Tls. 50 each	100.00
Sino-Swiss Commercial Co.	25.00
E. P. Nova	20.00
J. R. Audigier	15.00
L. Berthou, J. Gilla, M. Myers, E. Huber, R. F. N. Winteler, Tls. 10 each	60.00
Mme. S. Audigier, L. Baillif, L. Dupuis, C. Vidal, Gabrielli, Y. Lamour, A. Latour, H. Loisel, Bourricot, Grunber, Tls. 5 each	50.00
1 Anonymous subscription	10.00
	Tls. 405.00

Special Donations

G. Grene, for the War Orphans	30.00
Sale for the War Funds by Mr. Gilla	4.00
Mlle. Suzanne Salles, for the Blind Soldiers	20.00
Nomymous, for the Red Cross Jeannette and Lulu Donnat, for the War Orphans	1.00
Entertainment given at "Cercle Sportif Francals" on the 18/10/17	487.50
Mr. A. Kalon	200.00
Mr. Gendreau	100.00
Lost at cards	17.00
C. Berthier, for the Blind Soldiers	10.00
Lottery of the French Municipal School on the 22/12/17, for the War Orphans	401.00
F. R. Graves	75.00
Alex. Berthet	30.00
Singing lessons for the War Orphans	60.00
Ligue Maritime Francalse pour les Orphelins de la Mer	140.00
Reparation	100.00
Mme. Veuve Rousett (by Mr. de la Frade)	5.00
L. Soete	10.00
Anonymous subscription	60.00
Collection made at Astor House during the night of the 31/12/17	255.00
	\$2,217.50

E. Goyet	Tls. 300.00
	Tls. 300.00

Sent to Commandant Mallet, 156 Colonial, Tientsin \$100.00. \$4,618.53 at 71.8=Tls. \$,316.14+Tls. 705.00=Tls. 4,021.14 at Fra. 5.90=France 23,724.65, for which the Head Office of the "Banque de l'Indo-Chine," in France, has been instructed to make the following payments:—

Orphelins de la Guerre	2,911.75
Croix Rouge Francalse	1,274.10
Invalides de la Guerre	1,278.00
Ams du Soldat Aveugle	1,927.10
Oeuvre du Soldat au Front	1,458.80
Oeuvre du Soldat Ardenais	558.85
Oeuvre de la Paroisse de l'Alsne	558.85
Aide et Assistance Coloniale	1,786.15
Souvenir de la France a ses Marins	1,117.65
Corps expeditionnaire d'Orient	1,676.40
Coordination des Secours volontaires en faveur des Soldats (Bains-Douches)	1,117.65
Hopital Auxiliaire de Soeaux	169.45
Vestiaire du 16 Arrondissement	1,117.65
Comite Erickmann Chatrian	1,117.65
Protection du Reforme No. 2	1,117.65
Oeuvre des Masseurs Aveugles de la Guerre	558.85
Adoption des Orphelins de la Mer	593.05
Hopital Auxiliaire 23, Lyon	1,676.40
Hopital H. F. 189 bis, Lyon	1,676.40
Villeurbanne	1,677.65
	France 23,724.65

P. LACHENET,
Secretary and Treasurer
of the Committee.



ARTHUR & BOND

OF YOKOHAMA at The Astor House

Take advantage of the holidays to call at their Show Room (Room 301) and see the new exclusive ideas in Men's Apparel.

SHIRTS, PYJAMAS, UNDERWEAR

to your order

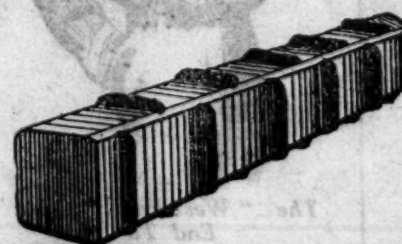
AT YOKOHAMA PRICES IN YEN

Many articles on sale ready-made; also Dress Shirts, Neckwear, Hosiery, Dressing Gowns, etc.

Arthur and Bond

CORRUGATED BARS

The Standard Concrete Reinforcement



Corrugated square bars,
Type D, rolled from new
billet. Stock sizes:

1" 3" 1" 5" 3" 1"
4 8 2 8 4 1

Reinforcing estimates prepared
by our concrete engineers.



Andersen, Meyer & Co., Ltd.

4 Yuen Ming Yuen Road

Telephone 778



KAHN SYSTEM OF FIREPROOF CONSTRUCTION

With two outstanding features of excellence:

(1) Prompt and intelligent service by capable engineers in every part of the world.

(2) The best products obtainable, developed by men who know. Stocks available in Shanghai.

RIB BARS EXPANDED RIB METAL PRESSED STEEL BEAMS
RIB LATH HY RIB MASONRY PAINTS.
TRUS CON WATER PROOFING PASTE.

We invite consultation and co-operation

Specialized Engineering Service Will Reduce Construction Costs

TRUSSED CONCRETE STEEL CO. of U.S.A.

AMERICAN TRADING CO., Agents, 53 Szechuen Rd., S'hai

Once try our

Efficient and Painstaking

PERSONAL STORE SERVICE

and you'll realize as never before

THE REAL COMFORT

of a shoe that was made for the particular requirements of
your particular feet.

A shoe that conforms to the lines of your feet, giving
support where needed and affording the highest type of
foot comfort.

Our painstaking salesmen thoroughly understand corrective
fitting and will help you as only PERSONAL SERVICE
of highest efficiency can help.

Reasonable Prices

Walk-Over Shoe Store

"THE HOUSE OF SERVICE"

17 Nanking Road



Highly Educated Rottenness Of Germans Is Described

Lieut. W. H. Gallaher, Formerly Of Forest Service,
Writes Of Brutality Of Foe

San Francisco, January 13.—A vivid letter to Richard L. P. Bigelow, Supervisor of the Tahoe National Forest, from Lieutenant W. H. Gallaher, formerly of San Francisco, and one of the first to leave graphically portrays conditions at the front, and tells of horrible methods used by the German forces. Lieutenant Gallaher, prior to leaving, was in the Government Forestry Service, attached to the district office in San Francisco. He was well known throughout California as Forest Examiner in charge of timber surveying.

In his letter, Lieutenant Gallaher speaks of the Tenth Forest Engineers, commending them on their work and on their fine appearance. The Tenth Forest Engineers, Captain Even W. Kelly, was made up of California men, principally from the Forest Service, and the balance from the logging camps and mountain towns of the Sierras. Following is Lieutenant Gallaher's letter:

Somewhere in France,
November 17, 1917.

I suppose you have heard from several of the men over here, but I know news from here is always welcome, just as news from California is always more than welcome here.

You people in the States will never know or see the war or the conditions it engenders. You may talk knowingly about causes and effects, why and wherefore, but you are seeing and feeling the grand total as it flows from the mill after being pounded, torn and ground into a mixture over here. We, on the other hand, see each small, individual, each with the individual color which goes to make up the whole. You get the grand perspective, perhaps, but we get the color and the close-up view which composes at least a part of the whole. For example, perhaps you will see all things more as I see them if I give you a glimpse of some of the most impressive things, and grasp what I mean by color.

'Waiting To Be Murdered'

Some of the never-to-be forgotten things which stand out in my mind are—the parting from—for we

knew not where, with the British sailors on the neighboring ship waving and calling, "God save you, God save you!" Rising each morning at 3 a.m. with lifebelts and standing at attention in long, silent, dark rows on deck until 6 a.m., waiting to be murdered; the British soldiers invalided home in their soft, sky-blue hospital uniforms, stumping along the streets on wooden legs; the cheerfulness of the English Tommy "going up" to the hell in Flanders; the long gray hospital trains in the gloom of the morning pulling silently into—the first French church letting out in—every woman (almost) in deep mourning, and the black, black, black, here upon the streets; the airplanes circling ceaselessly all night land above Paris, watching while the people sleep; the war bread; lack of sugar, meat, and above all the cold, and clammy heatless days here caused by the lack of coal; the long train loads of bread, meat, barbed wire, cannon, horses, coal, wood and airplanes "going up," and the constant coming back in broken wagons, wrecked artillery, splintered railroad cars, broken down horses and men—nowhere else does one sense the waste and grandeur of it all as at such a time; the mutter of the artillery in the distance and the rocking, blinding sound close at hand; the screech of the seventy-five, the rumble of the heavy, the buzz of the anti-airplane, the swish swish of the bullet with the rat-tat-tat of machine gun; a heavy bombardment when the very earth rocks and heaves; the walls tremble though forty feet below ground, and a lamp or candle goes out as fast as it is lit; the smell of shells and gas and the sight of torn and return earth; the sight of acres and acres of piles and piles of barbed wire, and as many more in a thousand other things; the sight of a French regiment plodding forward into the gray hours of the morning bound for no one knows where.

The Shilling Tommy

The smile and grin on Tommy's face going to Italy and the silent

France Will Grant Votes To Its Women

Paris, Dec. 20.—French women have been practically assured of the right to vote at the conclusion of the war. At a recent meeting of the French Union for Women's Suffrage, Deputy Flandin, who is the intermediary between the Chamber and the Union on the question of universal suffrage, told the women's committee that the Chamber of Deputies was prepared to grant them the privileges they are seeking.

Not only will the Commission for Universal Suffrage admit the right of the women to vote in municipal elections, but will even propose their eligibility to hold office.

Because of the fact that women will be in the majority at the conclusion of hostilities, Deputy Flandin proposed that any reforms to be effected should be advanced by steps in order to avoid the possibility of social conflict.

In the meantime the right to vote will only be accorded to the women who have passed their thirty-first birthday.

determination of the poll who knows what he has to meet there and who has seen what he has seen. War has no illusions for him. The sight of trainload after trainload of soldiers, one behind the other, night and day, going to Italy; and, last of all, arrival in a town as the first American in uniform with the news shouted down the street ahead of you and the crowd collecting so fast your automobile can hardly make progress. When one sees this, he knows that it is up to the United States to make good and make good big over here.

Tenth A Fine Regiment

The 10th Engineers is a fine-looking regiment. I have heard several say it is too good to be cutting trees and should be handling machine guns. I don't doubt that many of the boys would be glad of a chance, for after you get over here and see things as they really are, and begin to understand and appreciate what someone very truly called the "highly educated spiritual rottenness" of the other side, you want to get in and hit, and hit hard, yourself.

Sincerely,

LIEUTENANT W. H. GALLAHER,
E. O. R. C.,
Headquarters—
Amer. Ex. Force, France.

Teacher Praises Pupil Who Took Jerusalem

Military Instructor Found Gen.
Allenby a 'Likely Lad And
Smart Officer'

Denver, January 5.—The pride of a teacher in his star pupil is the pride of Major Charles H. Tye, a retired British officer, in the success of General Sir E. H. H. Allenby, K. C. B., the conqueror of Jerusalem.

Major Tye is in Denver living with his daughter, Mrs. Barbara M. MacLure, of No. 1027 Steele street.

Back in 1882, when Major Tye was captain and adjutant of the Sixth (Inniskilling) dragoons, stationed at Natal, South Africa, he taught young Allenby the rudiments of military science.

"Allenby was a likely lad and a smart officer," said his old instructor. "He paid strict attention to business and gave early promise of becoming a distinguished leader."

"In fact, it is a remarkable coincidence that so many of the British high commanders are cavalrymen. Besides Allenby we see the names of French, Haig, Byng, Robertson and Remington—all belonging to the mounted branch of the service and all of them were former adjutants of their regiments."

"The officers of the Inniskilling Dragoons were a lively crowd. One Sunday morning the Adjutant of our regiment reported to the Colonel that the minister was ill and could not perform the service, and asked should he, the Adjutant, read it. The Adjutant always reads our courts martial, general orders and similar pronouncements."

"The Colonel, who was known as 'Old Damme,' because he prefaced nearly all his remarks with that word, said, 'Ah, damme, no; it is my duty. I'll read it.'"

During the time that he was reading the prayers some of the men began giggling about. "What is that noise about?" shouted the Colonel. "Damme, listen to the gospel."

NOT PEACE AT ANY PRICE

but at the cost of only 60 cents is yours if you try Pinkettes for your Constipation, Bilious attacks, "Liver-iness," Sick Headaches.

PINKETTES

the little gentle-as-nature laxatives, aid digestion, clear the complexion, sweeten the breath. Of dealers, or post free from Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., 96 Szechuen Road, Shanghai.

Six - Cylinder

CHANDLER CARS

for

KIANGWAN RACES

will start from

SHEPHERD'S

Fare, \$1.00 per head

TONIGHT

TONIGHT

OLYMPIC THEATRE

FOR FOUR
NIGHTS ONLY

TONIGHT, MONDAY, TUESDAY & WEDNESDAY—February 10th, 11th, 12th and 13th.

"PURITY"

"PURITY"

"PURITY"

Censored and passed

by the

Shanghai Municipal Council.



Also Showing:

"TIENTSIN FLOOD FILM"

The disastrous flood in Tientsin which cost thousands of lives and millions of dollars, picturized on the screen, will give you a vivid idea of the enormous amount of misery caused.

SEE for yourself the dreadful
time North China is enduring.

SEE how thousands of refugees are housed
and fed in specially constructed camps,

SEE how the Foreign Concessions were
inundated and how they were freed,

SEE the long line of well constructed
dykes round each Concession and how
various kinds of pumps were utilised in
ejecting the water; all at an enormous
cost.

BOOKING at MOUTRIE'S

Yaphank Bennie Shoots Major's Dog, But Is Forgiven

Night Trench Raid With Fear Of Spies Too Much For Recruit, So He Blazes Away—Leave Cancelled, Then Restored, And He May Even Take Back Gertie

By Frazier Hunt

Camp Upton, Monday.

FRIEND Barney: This is the first time that I have been able to write anything to anybody since that girl with the solid dome sent me that four year old knit sweater vest that would just about fit the widow's kid and wouldn't hardly more than go over my arm, let alone fit over my chest and shoulders. Talk about your fine old Italian marble Barney but if that girl hasn't got some that streaked with solid bone with a little old ivory mixed up in it then I hope they cut marble me and take me out and shoot me at sunrise one of these days.

I might have known all along that there was something suspicious about this dame Barney but when a man volunteers for an army and gives all his time to learning how to fight so that he can protect the women back home and keep them safe and then the dames come out and ask him if he would wear a sweater that was making for him and then they send out such a thing as that—well I want to say that if that is the way the American people feel about the war then I guess we might as well go over and get licked now and have it over with.

In some ways Barney Gertie did not do me near as dirty a trick as this dame done me. And if Gertie would come in the right kind of spirit and say, Bennie I pulled a big bone and I want you to forget it or at least forgive me for going around with that there Marine—well if she would come like that you know Barney I would say, All right Gertie but a fine girl like you should not ought to ever have anything to do with people like Marines and such.

There is going to be lots doing this week though Barney in the army and I will have all that I can do to show these new birds how to be soldiers without fooling any time thinking about dames. Tomorrow night or the next I guess it is our baton is going to have a night march and drill that is going to learn us all about how to ride trenches and kill them Germans off at night even when we can't see them with the naked eye.

After all Barney it is a lot of fun being a soldier and it is just as safe as fooling with the weaker sex and it don't cost anything near as much dough. Oh, me the army every time say I.

Yours,
Bennie.

As To The Fiscal Man

Tuesday night.

Dear Mama: We have got a lot of snow out here and it has been pretty cold but we have been took the best care in the world and we are all in the best of condition. I want to tell you Ma that old U. Sam sure does look out for his soldier boys and even if N. Y. hasn't got enough rope to keep the big buildings going Uncle Sam's soldier boys has got cold to burn and we don't care any more for a ton of the hard stuff than a drunken sailor does of his last jitney.

And it is the same way with sugar Ma. We have all the sugar in the world and I heard the other day that in this one camp there was 700,000 pounds just waiting for the soldier boys to use.

So you can see that there is not much of anything that we need when it comes to the fiscal man. And if you happened to read in the papers anything about these army camps not being healthy you can bet that it was no old Camp Upton that was being wrote about but some of the cheap camps out west and at other points. I saw some figures the other day that showed we had less than one percent of our boys on the sick list so you can see that we are being took the best care in the world of.

But what I was going to write you about is that I will be home sure from Saturday until Tuesday night.

And that just shows some more how old U. Sam looks after his boys. I can tell you a lot more when I see you Saturday. Your own son, Bennie.

Overtures At Making Up

Wednesday

Supper time.

Gertie: Gertie you know you could not blame me for what I said about that Marine and anyway you was mistaken when you said he was a fish eater who didn't have no business associating with soldiers and gentlemen not to mention ladies. You was mistaken about that Gertie because you know I would not ever say anything like that.

At first I was not going to write you any answer but then I thought that I would be a gentleman and ask like a gentleman. But our misunderstanding goes pretty deep Gertie but maybe sometime if we was to meet together it could be all talked out.

And Gertie I never said, No, I would not never think of wearing a sweater you knit for me. You know I am not that kind of a soldier. The kind of a soldier I am is one that think if the American people want to make him anything he should ought to wear it and encourage them along to do some more bits for the brave soldier boys. I never said I wouldn't wear no sweater you sent me Gertie.

Well someday, maybe in some other age and climate we will meet again Gertie and then everything may be as they used to be back here in the old days when I was knaught but a soldier boy and you was only what you was down here. Are revore.

Bennie.

He Dedicates His Life

Wednesday, 7.15 p.m.

Barney: I have just wrote Gertie a letter in which I told her that I was through with women for ever and ever and that I had dedicated my life to my country. I guess I told you about receiving a letter from her showing that she had took a tumble to this big peace of requofut that was going around in a Marine's costume and was trying to square herself with me. But I am through Barney for ever.

Well this has been an eventful week for me Barney when it comes to burning about soldiering. What do you suppose they brought down here yesterday to show us boys who is going to make this Klier what he had never even heard of war. I will tell you.

It was one of them British tanks that was used in the great battles over there and made them yellow Hunna drop there guns and run clean back to Berlin. Barney I wouldn't want to say it to nobody else but on the square I don't blame them yellow birds much after all for beater it. Them tanks is exactly like something that you have never saw before or never even dreamed of. They look like a great big beetle crawling over ground, and jumping ditches and they tare down trees like they was nothing at all in front of them instead of a forty foot oak tree that is tough as a Hunna hide.

Our regiment, the 306, and the 305th which is in our brigade but isn't near as good a regiment as we have got, and a lot of smoke soldiers was all out there this morning watching the thing maneuver and oh boy it was some stuff. It crawled up a big bank that was as high as a house and then just crawled down on the other side and opened up on the enemy trenches with its machine guns.

One funny thing about this is that it is a female tank, because it ain't quite as large or got as much heavy guns as the male tank has got. But that is only natural because the male is always stronger than the female. Anyway this bird whether female or male was tough enough for me and if one of them things come at me shooting at me with them 6 machine guns all at once I would run

to the ocean and then swim on home, believe me oh boy.

Private Pete's Talk

Then another interesting thing that happened was last night when a little kid of a British soldier from Canada talked to our regiment, the 306, on how it feels in the trenches killing Germans. This fellows name was Private Pete and I didn't get his last name and somebody said that he was going to write a peace for that newspaper that shines for all on Sunday about us soldier boys down here.

Well if I had thought that he was a newspaper bird like these other fowls down here then I wouldn't even mention about it to you but I know he ain't because he was a soldier and that's a sure sign that he never was no newspaper man. As far as I can tell with the naked eye these newspaper birds kid themselves by running around in a lot of General scenery so that they think they are at war but they don't think anybody but themselves. You should ought to hear how all the boys root them birds when there backs are turned.

But I guess this Private Pete something or other is not a regular newspaper man but just an amateur. But anyway he is a bear out of a talker and although he wouldn't be big enough to get into a army like us Americans got he is pretty wiry and was took along because he was a good shooter with a rifle and could get a Hun as well as anybody else.

You have heard me say Yellow Hun well I learned it from him and he taught to know. He said that he was going to make fine soldiers and that when we got over there they would be something pop. And he told us a lot of things about this yellow hun and how crude he was when he took prisoners and can tell you it made a lot of our soldiers bleed holes and we will get some revenge when we get there.

Tonight we are going out on a night hyke and get used to marching and fighting in the dark. We are going out by regiments trenches and you can bet that little Bennie is not going to take any chances of any German spyer turcking about and I am going armed for such birds. I found some shells laying on the table in the orderly room yesterday and I just took a couple and tonight when I get out if I see anything suspicious crawling along watching us I will take a chance.

I don't take long for a soldier to learn a lot of things Barney. Your old pal, Bennie.

Major Bulger's Pet Dog

Thursday night.

Barney—Well if I was you, right now Barney I would not waste a single second but run right down to the city hall and get me a license and marry the widow, four year old kid and all. I wouldn't take no chances of any kind of getting in no army because the way they trete you when you are only trying to do your duty in the army is enough to discourage any soldier that ever lived and was willing to die for his country if need be. All you have to do is to slip the clerk an extra bone and have him date the license back before this cruise war started and then you will be alright and when they call you up to the draft, but you can show them that four year old kid and I guess that will nock them dead. And when you hear what I am going to tell you about now you will agree with me.

Well last night as I wrote you about we went out on our first night maneuver and I went with my rifle all loaded for any spies that was lurking around. We was ordered naturally to be very quiet and to act like we was sneaking up on the yellow hunns and I was at one end of my platoon guarding it against any sudden attack and doing my duty.

Now only the other day I had been told that there was a lot of hunn spies about the camp and that if any of them birds was ever caught they would be took out at sunrise and

shot to their death, and I knew that that was a secret maneuver and that this yellow hunn spies would be only to glad to follow us and see what we was doing. So when I heard something cracking in the brush and saw near where I was marching and following us right along where we was going I knew that he didn't have no business there.

Ready To Kill The Spy

Two or three times I raised my rifle and was just about to let him have it and each time I figured that I would wait a little longer and make dead sure and then plug him. Well, I done this, and each time when I started forward again sure enough this bird would stick right along, and I could easily hear him walking through the scrub oke. And then I suddenly decided that he might get all he wanted to know and sneak away and it might cost us our lives so I said Now is the time to do your duty Bennie.

So I raised my rifle to my shoulder and took aim where I had heard the last movement and then pulled the trigger. Well you could have heard that shot on the other side of the camp. I guess, for it was night and still and it rang out like when the villain gets shot in a show in the dark. And then instead of a grose there was only a yelp and by the time I picked myself up from the snow where the kick of the gun had knocked me the Captain had come over and was hollerin' at me and wanted to know what in hell do you mean by shooting, he said.

Well there was the damnest lot of yelling you ever heard, and pretty soon Major Bulger, who is our Mage, he rushed over and he wanted to know what was the matter, and then he being a lover of the canine tribe he went over in the brush and he found—well Barney what in hellfire do you suppose he found? Well I will tell you.

Well he found his own pet dog who he was proud of the bastion. What do you mean by shooting my dog? he said. I thought it was some hunn spie following us and getting our secrets, I said.

I guess you don't know much, he said. Captain send this man back under guard, he said. And then he had a couple of men take the dog up to one of the dogs and have him tended to, even if it is a cinch that he is going to die.

And any where did you get them cartridges, he said. I found them, I said.

Well we will see what we can find in the morning, he said.

Has To Burn Garbage

And this morning they give me extra special police duty burning up the garbage in the incinerator. And I will loose out on going home and have to wear blue overalls and stand out doors feeding that darn garbage to that ensinerator all day, just because I was trying to protect the army.

Marry the widow Barney, and don't take no chances on such an ingratful thing as going in the army.

Bennie.

Gertie: Your note received. Yes as a special favor I will consent to see you when I come in but it looks now like I would never get in again. No one can ever know what it means

being a soldier and offering your life to guard other folks who don't appreciate it and won't even do such things as help keep them warm.

But of such stuff is heroes made and far be it from me to offer up any complaint against this war. I am ready to die to do my duty. Good by, Bennie.

Friday night.

Barney: Oh boy, oh boy. What do you suppose happened. Well that darn dog did not die after all and it developed that he did not get nothing but a fiesche wound and that he will be all right in a day or two. A little while ago this here Major Bulger who is about the whitest Mage you ever saw in your life, he come up to me and he was kind of smiling but I wasn't. I just soluted so hard and quick I just about broke my arm and I stood stiff at attention.

Want to go home? he said. I said Yes sir, although I thought he was just taunting me.

Well if I would let you go home do you suppose you would quit shooting this bastion dogs, he said. I will never shoot nothing but yellow hunns from now on sir, I said.

He kind of laughed then and then he said, Well I will try to use my influence with your Captain, he said. He is the one who will have to do it. Well in about three minutes my Captain who is also a bare cat, he come out and he was kind of laughing to and he said, Private Bennie, we was thinking of cort marching you but the Mage has suggested that you be allowed to go home and that you can serve the rest of your punishment for firing without being told to when you come back. You can leave with the company regular detachment tomorrow, he said.

So, oh, boy I am coming. And what's more I may conclude to take Gertie back.

Will see you soon. Bennie.

P.S.—If I was you I would not rush into matrimony without looking where I leep. Four year old kids and widows aint all turkey and mince pie.

Francis Cowed Mob

Invading Embassy

American Envoy Met Bolsheviki With A Revolver—Crane Consults Wilson

Washington, Dec. 26.—Charles R. Crane, the Chicago manufacturer, who was a member of the American Mission to Russia, told President Wilson today that, in his opinion, the most practical assistance America could render Russia was to let that revolution-ridden country "work out its own destiny." He felt certain, he said, that the efforts of the Bolsheviki for a separate peace with Germany would fail, and he thought Germany would make peace impossible by rejecting the Bolsheviki "no-annexations" doctrine.

A story was told about Washington today, coincident with Mr. Crane's arrival at the capital, in which David R. Francis, American

Ambassador at Petrograd, figured as the hero of an attack on the American Embassy by a band of revolutionists. The Ambassador was said to have had several guests at dinner when he was informed that the "reds" were about to swoop down on the embassy and ransack it as they had other houses in Petrograd.

Mr. Francis told his guests of the impending attack and suggested that they leave so as not to run the risk of personal injury. They demurred, but the Ambassador was insistent, and they reluctantly de-

parted, leaving him and his personal staff, including a negro man servant from St. Louis, to defend the embassy.

When the attackers rushed in the door they found the Ambassador awaiting them, revolver in hand. Through his interpreter he informed the revolutionists that they were invading the property of the United States and warned them not to attempt to loot the premises. The businesslike revolver in the Ambassador's hand and his determined attitude had the desired effect, and the revolutionists withdrew.

Evaporated Milk

CHEAPER IN USE THAN FRESH MILK

STERILIZED DRINKING-MILK

Just like fresh milk, but better and purer and always ready.

"The Best and Safest Milk."

SCIENTIFIC EYE-TESTING

Precise Duplicating

Fine Repairing

ACCURATE LENS GRINDING

Toric and Kryptik Lenses, Sun-glasses, Protection Goggles & Everything Optical

Special rate to Doctor's prescriptions

CHINESE OPTICAL COMPANY

P 352 Nanking Road, cor. Lloyd Road

Branches: Peking, Tientsin, Hankow, Changsha, Harbin, Vladivostok

HARRODS LTD.

("The House of Quality")

LONDON

We beg to announce that we have been appointed agents for Harrods Stores and shall be pleased to post on application Ladies' and Gentlemen's Wear Lists, and Sports Catalogue.

The name of Harrods will be sufficient indication that anything purchased from them will bear the indelible stamp of quality, and their prices and values leave nothing to be desired.

There is small need to point out the advantages to you of buying at **Home prices**, as per lists (especially at the present high rate of exchange) plus 15% which covers Freight, Insurance and Duty, in fact, enables you to have the goods delivered to your door without any trouble to yourself, as the importation, delivery etc., are looked after by us.

H. & W. GREER, LTD.

'Phone 2248. 20 Kiukiang Road. Cables, Gibgre.

Shanghai.

Certain-teed

Roofing

For "Built-up" Roofs

Ideal Roofs for office buildings, godowns, residences—any building you may construct.

We have an expert crew of men to do the work under foreign supervision. For specifications, prices, etc., write or call

Building Department

5 Yuen Ming Yuen Road

Telephone 778

Andersen, Meyer & Co., Ltd.

— SHANGHAI —

BRANCHES: Tientsin, Peking, Hankow, Hongkong, Changsha, Urga, Tainan, Kalgan, Harbin, Vladivostok



A Million Copies of Your Letter

or more by The EDISON-DICK MIMEOGRAPH

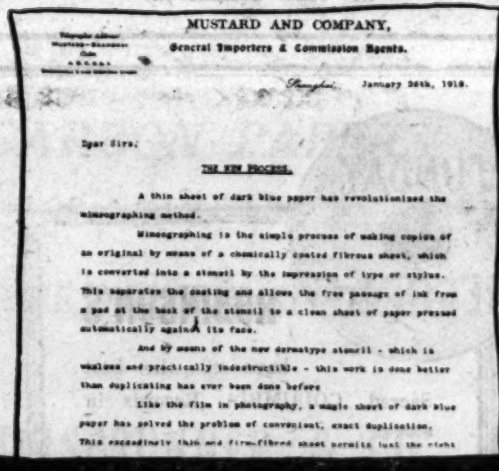
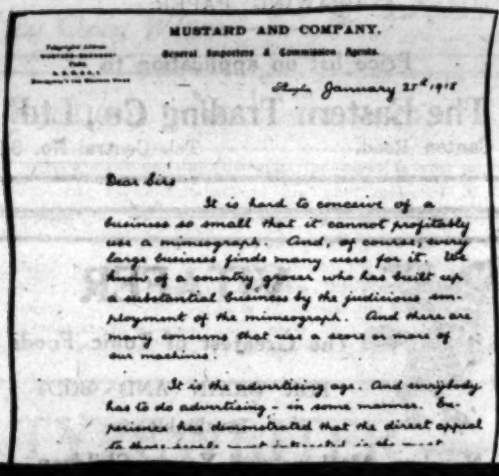
== The only ALL AROUND duplicating ==
(TIME AND LABOR SAVING)

Machine for Office Work

The EDISON-DICK MIMEOGRAPH

Will duplicate
your
hand writing

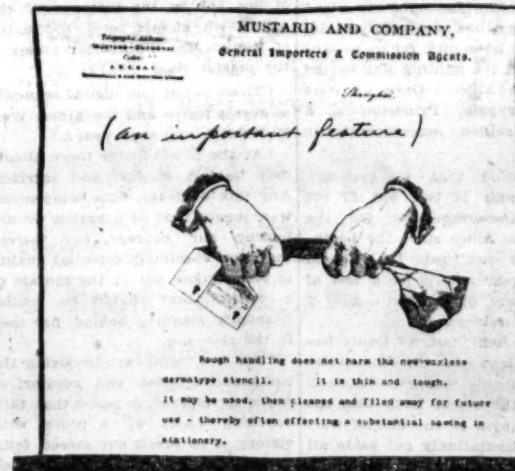
Will duplicate
Chinese
writing



The EDISON-DICK MIMEOGRAPH

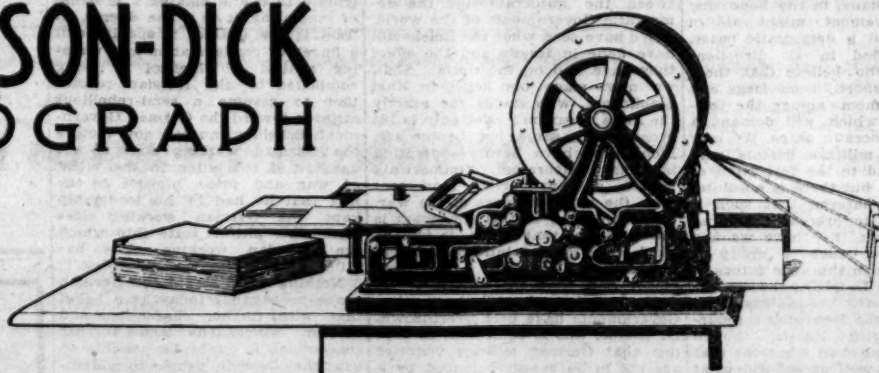
Will duplicate
the
typewritten page

Will duplicate
the
composite page



It Eliminates Time IN PREPARATION IN DUPLICATION

The EDISON-DICK MIMEOGRAPH



Compact
Thoroughly
Scientific

The Office Boy Can Operate It

It is Simple: No Compositor or Mechanic Needed: No Smearing or Smudging

Ask For A Demonstration; Phone --- Write --- or Call in Person

Mustard & Co., Sole Agents

22 MUSEUM ROAD, SHANGHAI

The China Press

PUBLISHED EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR EXCEPT ON MONDAYS AND HOLIDAYS

CHINA PRESS Incorporated, Delaware, Publishers

Today's Church Services

Holy Trinity Cathedral.—February 10, Quinquagesima.—8 a.m., Holy Communion (and at Bubbaling Well Chapel). 11 a.m., Mattins and Sermon. Walmisley in D. Anthem "Blessed be the God" (Wesley). Hymns 4, 210, 275. Preacher, The Rev. C. J. F. Symons, M.A. 3 p.m., Evensong. Lloyd in G. Hymns 191, 210, 270. Lecture on Romans, The Dean.

St. Andrew's Church, Broadway.—10.30 a.m., Morning Prayer. Preacher, The Rev. A. J. S. Stearn, M.A. 6 p.m., Evensong.

Union Church.—11 a.m., Preacher, Rev. C. E. Darwent, M.A. Subject, "Not ashamed for his brethren." Chant 52. Anthem Jubilate (Stanford in B flat). Hymns, 58, 767, 104. 6 p.m., Preacher, Rev. C. E. Darwent, M.A. Subject, "The unparadiseable sin." Chant 50. Anthem, "Teach me Thy way" (Spohr). Hymns, 236, 270, 265.

Shanghai Free Christian Church.—The services in the above will be

conducted as follows:—11 a.m. by Rev. G. H. Bondfield, D.D.; 6 p.m. by Rev. W. H. Warren.

St. John's Pro-Cathedral, Jessfield.—Evening Prayer in English at six o'clock. Preacher: The Rev. W. P. Roberts, B.D.

Christian Science Society of Shanghai.—Masonic Hall, The Bund.—Sunday Service 11 a.m. Subject: "Spirit." Sunday School 10 a.m. Wednesday Evening 6 p.m. Reading Room No. 21 Nanking Road, Room 71, open daily except Sunday 10.30 to 12.30.

American Song Service.—Mr. R. J. McMullen will speak at 4.30 p.m. His subject will be "Optimism." There will be special music.

Sunday Service League.—At 5 p.m. at Martyrs' Memorial Hall, Rev. James Mason will speak of the Christian Literature for China. Music: Chorus by the Sunday Service League Choir. Violin solo by Miss O. F. Woodberry.

"War, Victory, And Then Peace"

President Hibben Of Princeton Tells What Is The Necessary Policy Of The Allies—Civilisation Cannot Afford To Compromise With Pestilence

By George Macadam

"The new year has brought with it a challenge to the spirit of the American people. It is no time for opportunism, expediency, compromise. We have set ourselves to a great task. That task must have but one end."

Dr. John Grier Hibben, President of Princeton University, was the speaker. Those whose memories can take them back through the crowding events of the last year or two will remember that Dr. Hibben was one of the first among those who for convenient brevity may be called our "intellectuals" to plead earnestly that it was our duty to democracy, to humanity, for us to take our place in the fighting line by the side of the Allies. Once we were in the struggle, Princeton as a university rallied magnificently to the cause.

"The period that we are now going through is the one of the greatest discouragement for the cause of the Allies since the beginning of the war," said Dr. Hibben. "The new year will prove a test of our endurance, of our faith, and of our resourcefulness."

"War is hell," but, as Dante has shown us, there are different circles of hell. In this struggle Germany has taken the world back into the lowermost abyss of the hell of war. She has unhesitatingly put aside all the chivalry that the fighting man for centuries has recognised as his code of honor, a code that was more precious to him even than victory. She has stripped her soldiers of all nobility. She has robbed war of its saving spiritual quality and reduced it to the scientific savagery of brute destruction. This is her great crime; this is the thing that must be avenged.

"The test of an individual, the test of a nation, is the capacity for righteous indignation; when we are confronted with great moral wrongs we must oppose them with an anger that is like the flaming sword of the wrath of God.

"It is not the magnitude of this war—the millions of men that are fighting, the millions that have been killed, the millions that have been maimed, nor (to speak of much lesser things) the billions that have been spent—it is not these things that call us to consecrate ourselves to a fight to a finish. If Germany had waged a clean war, if she had fought in a spirit of chivalry, we might now find a fair basis for a compromise peace. If annexations and indemnities were the only stakes in the war we could easily, perhaps wisely, meet in parley with our enemies.

"But there is a greater stake in this war than any boundary or indemnity, a stake that cannot be parleyed over, Germany has put herself, as a group, beyond the pale. You cannot hold parley or attempt compromise with pestilence. And Germany has introduced among the nations a pestilential doctrine—the doctrine of unmoral might. This is the thing that must be stamped out; this is the thing that his awful struggle must accomplish. We may not be able to make the world safe from future wars, but we can make

future wars safe from this doctrine of abomination.

"I have never in my public utterances referred to any of the German atrocities that are a matter of rumor. But where we have documentary evidence of iniquitous German policies carried out to the minutest detail, with characteristic German efficiency—the cruel deportation of Belgian men, women, and children, to mention nothing else—then I feel that one is constrained to express his righteous indignation in the most forceful way that in him lies. Now, at this time of low ebb in the fortunes of the Allies, we should recall the saying of Gladstone: 'Faint-heartedness is the master vice.'

"There is but one logical sequence of events for us and the Allies: War, VICTORY, and then peace.

"At the present time there should only be talk of duty and sacrifice. Any talk of peace, of a compromise war, means that as a nation we are losing our courage, our 'nerve,' that that absolutely essential quality is being taken out of the morale of a nation that should be wholeheartedly standing behind her men in the trenches.

"For us who are enjoying the comparative ease and comfort of home to talk of a peace that falls anything short of a peace with victory is to break our sacred faith with the men who are now out on the battle front. The tremendous sacrifice of men—some of them our own men—that has been made cannot be allowed to remain of no avail. We must pledge ourselves as a nation that these men 'shall not have died in vain.'

"Whenever the hope for an immediate peace creeps into the mind it should be remembered that a compromise peace means a German victory and that a foe that has been barbarous in war will be merciless in victory. Prussian militarism was the firebrand that started this horrible world conflagration; to let a single ember of that firebrand remain alive is to leave a smoldering menace to the world that opportunity will again fan into a conflagration.

"It is not inept here to recall a remark made by Lincoln to a delegation of Quakers who were urging an immediate, a compromise, peace in the great struggle that was being fought out in that day: 'You Friends are opposed by faith and practice both to war and oppression. And now you can only overcome oppression by war.'

"At this time it cannot be emphasised too strongly that the dominant spirit of those who stay at home, of those not able to bear the burden of fighting, must be a sacrificial one. America has been marvelously generous. But we must come very soon—the sooner the better—to the place where self-sacrifice hurts. We have not yet begun to feel that. At most we are enduring discomforts and inconveniences, while those who have gone to represent us are daily facing privation, suffering, death.

"No words express so adequately this community in the sacrificial

(Continued on Page 11)

German Socialists Line Up With the Kaiser

All Of The German Groups Once Regarded As Radical Are Now For Wilhelm's Program, Except The Teuton Bolshevik Minority

By William English Walling

(Famous American Socialist)

America did not wish to war against the German people. We are warring against a social system, Prussianism. But the overwhelming majority of the German Nation is engaged in a desperate defense of that social system. As a result, we are fighting the German people, either until we defeat them in the war or until they have overthrown Kaiserism, and I believe this more strongly now than before Count Cernia, the Austro-Hungarian Foreign Minister, endorsed the Lenin-Liebknecht peace formula.

There is conclusive evidence that we are at war and must long continue at war against the German people. Over and over again since the 2nd of April President Wilson has formulated American peace terms. Not a single political party speaking in behalf of the German people has accepted any of the President's terms. Everybody knows that the avowedly pro-Kaiser Socialists, led by Scheidemann, and the Catholic Party, led by Erzberger, were responsible for the peace declaration of the Reichstag, which neither President Wilson nor any other Entente statesman has deigned to recognise—since this declaration was thoroughly in accord with the other "German peace" declarations of the other branch of the German Government. There are only two popular political groups that remain to be considered: the so-called "minority" Socialists, under the leadership of Haase, and the so-called "revolutionary" Socialists, under the leadership of Liebknecht.

Both these "opposition" Socialist groups are in thorough accord with all those points of the Kaiser's program which President Wilson and the peoples of all the democratic nations consider most essential. Haase, Liebknecht, and their followers are in favor of immediate peace, regardless of the fact that the Kaiser's situation would make it a German peace. Both accuse England, France, and America of "prolonging the war." Both demand a German solution of every territorial question. As to indemnities, both favor making England, France, and America pay for a large part of the destruction and unnecessary loss of life caused by the German armies!

Their position on the territorial question may be illustrated by the fact that they both disagree with the President's demand for a unified and independent Poland, with access to the sea, and insist instead that German and Austrian Poland shall remain German and Austrian—regardless of the wishes of the inhabitants. This they do, although they demand plebiscites for all the other territories for which the Entente Powers are demanding self-government. Of course, they define these plebiscites in such a way as to assure a pro-German majority, (which would be impossible in the Polish districts). One more illustration will suffice. Both these groups believe that Armenia should be returned to Turkey! The pseudo-autonomy demanded would be of precious little value after the Turks had completed the massacre of the surviving Armenians.

Why should we place any hope in so-called democratic and so-called revolutionary groups which agree with the peace terms of the Kaiser and disagree with the peace terms of the world's great democracies as formulated by President Wilson? But the wish is father to the thought. A great many liberal Americans are naturally and laudably filled with the desire to welcome any genuine democratic movement in Germany, in the hope that such a movement might aid in bringing about a democratic peace. Hence we find in all directions Americans who believe that there must appear shortly some large and powerful element among the German people which will demand a just and democratic peace. We admit that military defeats may ultimately lead to the formation of such a group; but there is absolutely no sign whatever that such a group is even in process of formation at present, nor have we any indication that such a group is likely to form in the near future.

Haase and Liebknecht, the leaders of the "minority" Socialists, both demanded in the Reichstag a separate peace with Russia, though there is no question whatever that they knew as well as we did what such a separate peace must mean. Their position on this matter is identical with that of Lenin, Trotsky, the Dutch Socialist leader, who organized the notorious Stockholm peace conference, (after consultation with Zimmermann, head of the German Foreign Office, who tried to organize the Mexican-Japanese combination against America), has expressed the German "minority" position as follows: "A separate peace may possibly be the only means to get a general peace." Of course, this means all the evils we expect from an impending separate peace with Russia, plus the far greater evil of using it as a club to try to force a German peace not only upon Russia, but in all other directions. The minority Socialists of Germany, like the Bolsheviks of Russia, do not favor a mere separate peace; they favor something infinitely worse—from the standpoint of the great democracies of the west.

The general public has been greatly misled by the fact that

Liebknecht, the minority leader, last Spring uttered the word "republic" in the Reichstag. The American public does not know that probably not a year has passed in the last generation when such purely verbal attacks on Kaiserism were not heard on the Reichstag floor. Revolutionary words accompanied by absolutely loyal deeds have been the fundamental characteristic of the German socialists. These "republican" talks have been so often repeated in Germany that they do not create a ripple in that country, yet they are noised abroad by German agents and German sympathisers to gain support for an imaginary revolutionary movement in Germany which has no real existence.

The true character of the minority Socialists is shown by the fact that they were fully aware of the Kaiser's support of the Stockholm conference and did not deny it. This conference was not only initiated with the consent of Zimmermann, but it was openly endorsed by the Hungarian, Bulgarian, and Turkish Governments, and at a later stage also by the Government of Austria. To refer to a party thus co-operating with the war aims or so-called peace aims of the Teutonic Governments as an "opposition" party is certainly absurd.

There remains to be considered the so-called revolutionary group of Liebknecht. This group is as conservative in questions touching the war as it is revolutionary in home affairs. Undoubtedly it would overthrow the Kaiser; but it would change the Kaiser's peace policy in no essential particular whatever. For the essential point is that both the Kaiser and Liebknecht demand immediate peace "regardless of the strategic situation," that is, a peace based upon negotiations, with the pretense that the German Government will ignore the war map.

The American people should have no difficulty in understanding the war policy of Liebknecht; it is identical with that of Lenin.

In order to see the identity it is only necessary to compare a few of their leading statements. One of Lenin's chief statements about the war is as follows: "The present war on the part of all the belligerents is an imperialistic war, that is, it is fought by capitalists for the division of spoils through their domination of the world, for markets, for financial capital, for the suppression of the backward nations," &c. Later in the Summer Lenin reaffirmed this statement in still stronger language.

"If we are opposed to the prolongation of the present war, it is because it is being waged by two groups of powers for purely imperialistic purposes. It is waged by capitalists anxious to increase their profits by extending their domination over the world, conquering new markets and subjugating small nations. I cannot protest too energetically against the slanderous statements spread by capitalists against the Bolshevik party to the effect that we are in favor of a separate peace with Germany. To us the capitalists of Germany [i.e., the Government] are plain pirates, the same pirates [i.e., the Governments] of Russia, England, and France."

We have all seen the queer meaning given by Lenin to his supposed opposition to a separate peace. It means that he wishes to force not only Russia, but all other nations, to consent to his peace program after he will have secured the approval of the Kaiser! Lenin draws no distinction whatever between the autocratic and the democratic Governments of the world.

We have seen what the Bolsheviks have done in Russia and the effect they have had on the world. Shall we now place our hopes in Karl Liebknecht, who stands for exactly the same program? Not only is his program the same, but Lenin and Liebknecht have been co-operating in the celebrated Zimmerwald "peace at any price" movement from the very first days of the war. The foundation of this movement is the position that there is just as much need for revolutions in America and France as in Germany, and that there need be no German upheaval until these other Governments have been overthrown. Of course, this is equivalent to saying that German military victories are not to be counterbalanced by a German revolution.

Here we have the expressed declaration and pledge of the most revolutionary group in Germany that there shall be no German revolution to interfere with Germany's reaping of the harvest of her victories. Shall we, then, be so blind as to continue to rely upon the hope that such "revolutionists" will aid us to overthrow Kaiserism in the war?

Liebknecht has clearly and repeatedly expressed himself since the war. "This war, which none of the peoples interested wanted, was not declared in the interests of the Germans or of any other people. It is an imperialist war for capitalisation and domination of the world markets, for political domination of important quarters of the globe, and for the benefit of bankers and manufacturers." In the following lines we have definitely repeated the proposition that no revolution is likely to weaken the German armies until the armies of the enemy have been equally weakened in advance.

"The situation for action would become ripe immediately if we had the certainty that our comrades in France, Britain, Belgium, &c., would make common cause with us against the war. Therefore, dear comrades, do help us to make an end to this murderous war before still other countries join."

The Liebknecht conception of peace is precisely the same as that of the Kaiser in the essential point, namely, that there is no reason why peace should not be based on German military victories. "It is said that propaganda for peace would be interpreted as a sign of weakness. Against that we say: Wrong interpretations are thwarted by hard facts. And the incontestable fact is the favorable military position of Germany. The frontiers are secure, and the war is being carried on to the enemy's ground. It is for this very reason that we can be the first to proclaim the word 'Peace.'" In the same document in which this statement was made Liebknecht and the party issued the cry of the Bolsheviks and the notorious Stockholm conference against annexations, demanding "political and economic independence" not for all peoples, but only for all nations.

That the Bolshevik anti-Entente feeling is universal among the Zimmerwald Socialists of all nations, including the Germans, is shown on many questions. For example, the octogenarian German Swiss leader Greulich was shown to have carried 100,000 francs to Mayor Nathan of Rome to promote a German propaganda.

The Swedish Socialists are far from being in any sense anti-German. Yet a cable despatch quotes the Stockholm Social Democrats as follows: "It is a question of a separate peace, with every possibility of an imperialistic peace, at Russia's cost first of all, and then at the cost of the whole western democracy." The Social Democrats further divulges the fact that a notorious German agent, the Socialist Parvus, has been used by the Bolsheviks as an intermediary.

Possibly the Russian revolution had at one time some chance of having effect in Germany, but only in the earliest stages of the revolution. At that time it looked as though a new and powerful democratic Government was about to be created, a Government which would advance the interests of the Russian people at home and protect them abroad. The miserable collapse of all the constructive elements in Russia and the surrender to Kaiserism have brought the Bolsheviks into the merited contempt of the overwhelming majority of the German people.

Not only have we no present ground to expect any movement among the German people for a genuinely democratic peace, but any tendencies which may have existed in that direction have been all but annihilated by the Russian collapse. This situation has been well stated by a leading member of the American Socialist Party, a radical pacifist, who cannot be suspected of any prejudice either against the Lenin or the Liebknecht parties. This American leader, Louis Boudin, who is known as the leading Marxian writer in the United States, has stated this deplorable effect of the Russian revolution in Germany as follows:

"The Russian revolution has run into such excesses that Scheidemann, instead of being compelled to taken note of it by way of paying tribute to it and making a pretense of emulating it in some degree, at least, is now enabled to openly point a finger of condemnation and warning against it. Instead of being compelled by the Russian revolution to assume a semi-rebellious attitude toward the German Government, Scheidemann can now lecture the German working class on the dangers of revolution in the midst of war and pride himself on the fact that he had by his leadership kept the German working class from the pitiful state into which the Russian working class has fallen by following the extremists."

Nothing could so aid the German peace propaganda today as a belief that with further concessions and further concessions it might be possible to win the German people to a democratic peace without further military defeats. The same chance that the German people have not accepted a single one of the peace principles of the great western democracies, and show less tendency to do so today than before the Russian revolution led them to believe that they might still obtain a German peace.

Not only is there no present evidence of a tendency within Germany to accept a peace based upon democratic principles, but all the German parties are aiding the propaganda in America, Russia, and all other countries of various German ideas of peace which have nothing in common with democratic principles while resting by all means in their power the effort of democratic nations, under the leadership of President Wilson, to secure support inside of Germany for genuinely democratic peace ideas.

Yet peace can come before the decisive defeat of the German armies only if the invasion of free

nations by the peace ideas of Germany is checked and the peace ideas of the free nations take possession of Germany. If the German people continue impervious to the rights of other peoples and to their demand for a peace based on the durable foundations of equality, justice, and democracy, then the war will continue—as President Wilson says in his December message—until the German military power is "crushed and utterly brought to an end"—which means incalculable suffering and loss of life to the German people.

In its manifest of greeting to the Bolshevik revolution, the German "opposition" Socialists leave no doubt that this section of the German people—from whom alone we had hoped for democratic peace ideas—is, on the contrary, entirely devoted to the Bolshevik anti-

Entente peace policy. This manifesto refers to the Bolsheviks as "the proletarian," ignoring the fact that the Socialist revolutionists led by Kerensky and Tchernoff elected two-thirds of the Constitutional Assembly. It then proceeds to endorse the Bolshevik denunciation of "all the imperialist Governments"—thus making Kaiserism identical with the democratic republics of America and France!

Shall we continue to look for support from such elements? Shall we not rather expect from them the vitriolic and treacherous antagonism of Trotsky and Lenin, no whit less violent than that of Hindenburg and the Kaiser. And, finally, on what other element of the German people shall we build our hopes, if not on the "opposition" and "revolutionary" Socialists?

To Architects & Engineers

Fresh stocks just arrived of:

FERRO-PRUSSIAN PAPER, FERRO-PRUSSIAN LINEN, WATERBATH BLACKLINE PROCESS PAPER, TRACING LINEN, TRACING PAPER AND DRAWING PAPER.

Price list on application to

The Eastern Trading Co., Ltd.

38 Canton Road.

Tel. Central No. 841.



VITAFER

The Greatest of Tonic Foods

FOR BRAIN AND BODY

Invaluable to

Nursing Mothers and Young Children

ENDORSED BY ALL LEADING PHYSICIANS

It is not a temporary stimulant, but an abiding influence for Good Health.

OF ALL CHEMISTS.



ROBINSON'S

have all the best

Sacred COLUMBIA Records in stock.

BRITISH & AMERICAN

War Records.

Songs and Descriptive



Buy-them-tomorrow

GAS LIGHT

THE RELIABLE LIGHT

FOR FACTORIES, WORKSHOPS,

STORES, OFFICES, CLUBS,

THEATRES, ETC.

For particulars and estimates, apply to the Engineer-in-Chief,

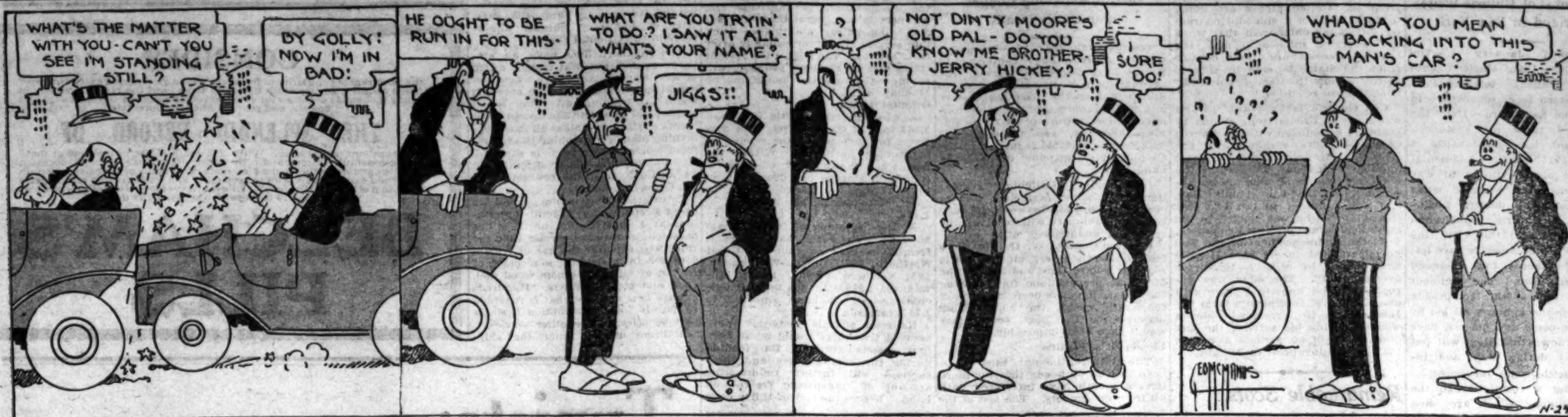
SHANGHAI GAS CO., LTD.

5, Thibet Road, Shanghai.

Bringing Up Father



By George McManus

Love, Home and Table Topics
By Clever Writers

Daily Home Magazine Page

A Good Page to Read in the
Leisure Hour

Questions And Answers

Please shed a little light on the word "Bolshevik." Our information on this word is meager.

Inquirer: Dr. Frank Bohn translating Bolshevik as "majority" and Menshevik as "minority," says:

"The word 'Bolshevik' in Russian, means 'majority.' The particular

Bolshevik the world is now talking about are the 'majority' of the Russian Social Democratic party. The Social Democratic party has its main strength among the industrial classes in the cities. The Social Revolutionary party of Russia, the other great Socialist party, counts the vast majority of its members among the peasantry.

Distinct from the Bolsheviks at present also are the Mensheviks, or minority of the Social Democrats. It must be understood, however, that the Bolsheviks, though their very name means 'majority,' are quite likely an actual minority of the Socialist and Socialistic urban population."

What is the authenticity of a minute personal description of Jesus Christ, said to have been written at Rome by one Publius Lentulus, procurator of Judea?

MARY CHACE DEWEY. Publius Lentulus is a fictitious person said to have been the ruler of Judea before Pontius Pilate. The description is contained in a letter:

"Lentulus, the Governor of the Jerusalem, to the Roman Senate and people, greetings: There has appeared in our times and there still lives a man of great power (virtue) called Jesus Christ. The people call him prophet of truth; his disciples son of God. He raises the dead and heals infirmities."

"He is a man of medium size. He has a venerable aspect and his beholders can both fear and love him. His hair is of the color of the ripe hazel nut, straight down to the ears, but below the ears wavy and curled, with a bluish and bright reflection, flowing over his shoulders. It is parted in two on the top of the head, after the pattern of the Nazarenes. His brow is smooth and very cheerful, with a face without wrinkle or spot, embellished by a slightly reddish complexion. His nose and mouth are faultless. His beard is abundant, of the color of his hair, not long, but divided at the chin. His aspect is simple and mature, his eyes are changeable and bright."

"He is terrible in his reprimands, sweet and amiable in his admonitions, cheerful without loss of gravity. He was never known to laugh, but often to weep."

"His stature is straight, his hands and arms beautiful to behold. His conversation is grave, infrequent and modest. He is the most beautiful among the children of men."

The letter according to A. J. Maas, S. J., rector of Woodstock College,

Maryland, who writes the article in the Catholic Encyclopaedia, was first printed in the Life of Christ by Ludolph the Carthusian (Cologne, 1474). According to a Jena manuscript a certain Giacomo Colonna found the letter in 1421 in an ancient Roman document sent to Rome from Constantinople. It must be of Greek origin. One investigator thought he could trace the letter to the time of the Roman Emperor Diocletian, but his judgment has not been upheld."

"There never was a Governor of Jerusalem; no procurator of Judea is known to have been called Lentulus; a Roman Governor would not have addressed the Senate, but the Emperor; a Roman writer would not have employed the expressions 'prophet of truth,' 'sons of men,' 'Jesus Christ.' The former two are Hebrew idioms, the third is taken from the New Testament."

Did England declare war on Germany prior to the invasion of Belgium or after the invasion of Belgium by Germany?

J. D. Great Britain declared war on Germany after the invasion of Belgium by Germany had begun."

Belgium appealed on August 4, 1914, to Great Britain, France and Russia to secure her independence in a note beginning:

"The Belgian Government regret to have to announce to your Excellency that this morning the armed forces of Germany entered Belgian territory in violation of treaty engagements."

War Time Wallops

Darn 'em, ladies, as well as knk 'em.—Memphis Commercial Appeal.

The British have taken Jaffa, Joffa, or Joppa. The Germans would have claimed the capture of all three towns.—Chicago Post.

At this distance it looks as if it is no trouble to get heads for the various Russian movements, but impossible to get brains.—Dallas News.

"War, Victory,
And Then Peace"

(Continued from Page 10)

spirit as those of Professor Gilbert Murray of Oxford University: 'As for me personally there is one thought that is always with me—the thought that other men are dying for me, better men, younger, with more hope in their lives, many of whom I have taught and loved. The orthodox Christian will be familiar with the thought of One who loved you, dying for you. I would like to say that now I seem to be familiar with the feeling that something innocent, something great, something that loved me, is dying and is dying daily for me. That is the sort of community we are now—a community in which one man dies for his brothers.'

"It is urged by those who are advocating a compromise peace that Germany is now so exhausted in men, in money, in resources, that it will be generations before she will again be able to strike a blow. But for months, I might even say for years, there have been prophets predicting a cessation of the war because of Germany's exhaustion. Germany is still striking, and striking hard. I firmly believe that the power of endurance that Germany has shown during the long, dreary continuance of the war presages a marvelous power of recuperation after the war that will astonish the world."

"It is also urged by some at this time that this is not America's war, that Great Britain is using us to help her out of her own difficulties. This is due to old animosities, to the fact that many people are still mentally living in the period of the American Revolution. This war is our war as much as it is England's, France's, Belgium's, Italy's. In the general program of world domination which Germany had in mind from the beginning of the war, which she had in mind years before in her preparations for this war, the United States was not to be left out of account, but was to be brought under German sway. Facts are constantly coming to light that reveal that Germany had in mind a sovereign rule over both North and South America."

"And so we must add this realization that we are fighting a war of self-defense, a war for the preservation of our national integrity and our institutions, to that for the fundamental ideas of justice and humanity that are the foundation of our Government, of our homes, and of all that makes life worth living."

"Let us not forget that now, as in the past, the British fleet stands between us and our foe, protecting our shores from foreign invasion, thus affording the necessary time to create a fighting army worthy of our traditions and the cause to which we have pledged ourselves."

"We should go into this war with no spirit of condescension or complacency. We have been accused in times past of a spirit of bragadocio. But we have been sobered by the terrible responsibility resting upon us as a people. We have no foolish optimism about the war or that our task will be an easy one."

"It is inevitable that our armies in France have much to learn from those who have had three years' experience in this modern warfare. It is not our province to show the Allies how to fight. It is our part to learn what we can; to give what we can to the extreme limit of our ability; to take our place by the side of the Allies; to fight with them; to suffer with them, and to share with them a common victory."

Dancing
at your own home
any time
with the best dance music
and without expense
if you have a
Victrola

A Victrola for every taste and every purse, \$15 to \$400.
Easy terms.

S. Moutrie & Co., Ltd.
3 Nanking Road

COOK'S GUIDE TO PEKING

\$2.00 (New Edition) \$2.00

On sale at all booksellers, or direct from

THOS. COOK & SON

Russo-Asiatic Bank Building

Tel. Central 2203, 2218.

15 The Bund, Shanghai.

Talks to Mothers

No. 9

Don't prepare more than enough food for one feeding. The best and safest results are obtained when the feeding mixtures are freshly prepared.

Don't use any form of rubber attachment for baby's bottle.

Don't leave baby alone with his bottle.

Don't depend upon or allow your servants to clean utensils, bottles, etc., or to prepare the food; attend to these important details yourself.

Don't forget to weigh baby each week.

BORDEN'S EAGLE BRAND CONDENSED MILK

is the best substitute for mother's milk. It is the safest, cleanest, cheapest, most easily kept, as well as the most readily digested of all prepared "baby foods."

Connell Bros. Company

Agents for China.

BLACK
INTO WHITEIN ONE COAT
and quickly as well

KRYPTOL

will obliterate anything in one operation, and give a surface ready for white painting. It saves time, money and labour. Only requires thinning with Turpentine.

Wilkinson, Heywood &
Clark, Ltd.
2a Klucking Rd., Shanghai

'LADIES FROM HELL' AFTER HUNS AGAIN

Maclean Kills Off For Firing
Line, Lieut.-Col. Guthrie Writes
To Friend in New York

New York, January 6.—The tartan of the Clan Maclean once more will challenge terrified Fritz on the western front somewhere in France. "The Ladies from Hell" the Hun called them at Festubert, Ginchy and the second battle of Ypres in 1915, so the regimental historian wrote. Recruited to war strength since last summer when their commanding officer, Lieut.-Col. Percy A. Guthrie, brought the band of pipers to this city, the Maclean Killies of America have left their native shores for a second smash at the Hun. The regiment known as the 286th, comprising several thousand fighters, all led by veteran non-coms and officers, have let it be known that they will put "over" real daring stuff and incidentally settle some old scores.

Just about a fortnight ago the battalion, among which are men from many of our own States, silently marched through the pretty streets of Fredericton, N. B., for the last time. Every one seemed pretty much aware of what it was all about, and at the head of the easy marching regiment was Col. Guthrie, since his return from abroad idolized by his fellow citizens of Fredericton.

The wheezy music of the pipers and the occasional embrace between a woman who rushed out beyond the fringe of the spectators and a soldier corroborated the suspicion of departure. "Guthrie and his boys are off for France again," was the subdued comment.

That all Canada is grateful for the spirit in which America is pushing the tremendous task of subduing the menace of German autocracy was clearly exemplified by the cheerfulness, enthusiasm and splendid morale of the Maclean Killies. As several expressed it: "Now with the boys from the United States with us in this terrible job we are bound to beat this German dog. If the Americans and Canadians cannot do it, then nobody can."

The last letter written by the Colonel of this famous outfit before going overseas was received by a reporter of The Sun who had become closely associated with the Canadians during their visit to this city. Part of Col. Guthrie's most enthusiastic letter follows:

"I promised that before going overseas I would drop you a line, and as I do not neglect such a pledge I am taking the opportunity which a few spare moments afford of complying."

"I cannot tell you where we are at present, as this would not be playing the game with certain authorities squarely, but I may say that I do not have to go far to see everywhere large bodies of American troops, also on their way to strike a blow for liberty and democracy 'somewhere in France.' The thought of their going in such large numbers at this time, I can assure you, is a very comforting one."

"When we look at the war situation in Europe today and find the little nations which were and are our allies, such as Belgium, Serbia, Montenegro and Rumania, practically wiped off the map, and our once mighty ally, Russia, beaten to her knees, helpless and dizzy from the blows that have been landed upon her, and now our valiant and enthusiastic Italian friends being driven slowly backward, it would, indeed, be the occasion for great alarm on the part of the French republic and our own empire were we not able to bank upon the support of the good old United States."

"This war has been and is such a vast experience to the world that one's mind can hardly grasp the significance of its changing situations with their far reaching effects. Such terrible things have happened since the war began that the mind is almost numbed at the thought of their magnitude."

"Until we read almost with a casual glance of mighty armies being swept aside, of whole nations being wiped off the map; of kingdoms that have withstood the storms of thousands of years passing out of existence, then it is that we vaguely fathom the present conflict. It has indeed come to a time in the world's affairs when the principles of freedom and democracy must be striven for and the nations that love these things must make every sacrifice or lose all."

"A man or a million of men are as nothing when the future of nations and the liberties of a world are compared. Our hearts can turn with thanks to the Almighty when we consider that the three great democratic peoples—France, America and Britain—are resolved to stand together until the very end, regardless of what that end may be."

"The American soldier shall be particularly proud of his position at the present time, for he came into this conflict only when every effort had been put forward by his Government to remain at peace with honor, and accepted the gauge of battle when he found that without doing so liberty must perish from the earth. He is coming into the fight just when his added strength is needed to turn the tide and bring victory."

"He is fighting for a greater thing than the independence of his own country, for he strikes his blow when the whole world is reeling from the maddened onslaught of tyranny and despotism."

"I would say to Germany—Beware of this latest ally. Beware, for he is young and strong. He is

boundless in his resources of men and of money, for his millions can be followed by millions more until the end is victory and peace is assured."

"From my own experience on the western front I know that the boys from the United States are going to do fighting of a splendid character. It is my chief wish that when the supreme moment comes the boys of Canada and their cousins from the States be side by side to deliver a blow the like of which has not yet been recorded."

Col. Guthrie is 34 years old and was born in Fredericton. When 17 years old he enlisted with the Fourth Canadian Rifles and went to the Boer war. He later joined the Natal military police and worked in the Kimberley diamond mines. On returning to Canada he studied law and was admitted to the bar. At the age of 27 he was elected to the State Legislature of New Brunswick.

At the commencement of the war he telegraphed to Sir Sam Hughes and offered to raise a force for overseas duty. The offer was accepted and he went to France with one of the first contingents from the Dominion. He received eleven wounds during his service, the last one being of so serious a nature that he was invalided to "Blighty."

Remarkable Scots Marriage Romance

London, December 6.—A remarkable marriage story was told in the Court of Session, Edinburgh, yesterday, where Mr. William Baird Bowyer-Smith, of Melbourne, and six others, are seeking a declaration of legitimacy according to the law of Scotland, in an action against Lady Bowyer-Smith, of Twineham Court, near Haywards Heath, Sussex, and two others.

When 16 years of age, it was stated, Lady Bowyer-Smith in 1888 became attached to a man known to her as Mr. William Smith, whom she met three years earlier, when he was on a fishing holiday at Blair Athol. He told her he was unmarried, and she accepted his offer of marriage. She went to Leith, and at her aunt's suggestion, wrote to him in England inviting him to make her aunt's acquaintance. He arrived in Leith and satisfied her aunt that he was in a position to marry.

In the afternoon during a drive in a cab he produced a ring and put it on the third finger of her left hand, using the words "With this ring I thee wed," adding "You are now my lawful wife." She believed that she was entering on a valid marriage according to Scots law. The honeymoon was spent in London, and they travelled on the Continent and lived in Paris, returning to England in 1870. There were 13 children of the union. Those born in England were registered as legitimate and those born in France were baptised as legitimate.

In 1859 she learned that her husband was Sir William Bowyer-Smith, Bart., but not till 1873 did she learn that he had a wife living. For the sake of her children she consented to live as his wife on his promising to marry her if ever he were free. The lawful wife of Sir William died in 1875, and a week later he fulfilled his promise to marry her, and they lived together till his death in November, 1883. Lady Bowyer-Smith subsequently married Mr. William H. E. Stanford, a lieutenant in the Army.

The action is alone defended by two children who were born after the marriage in 1875. They state that their parents were not domiciled in Scotland at the time of the marriage and had not lived there during the 21 days preceding. The alleged marriage would therefore have been invalid, even although both of the parties had at the time been free to marry. Sir William was throughout his life a domiciled Englishman, and the law applicable to his domestic relations is the law of England.

SHIPS TO FAR EAST FREE CARS IN U.S.

Oriental Freight Is Reduced In
Seattle, Relieving Conges-
tion On Railroads

Seattle, January 13.—Transcontinental railroad lines centering in Seattle have gained 500 cars on the Seattle during the past seven days and if the promises of available tonnage during "clean-up week," beginning tomorrow, are fulfilled, will make an appreciable reduction in the amount of transpacific business on hand here.

Intraterminal switching regulations, now being perfected, and a closer co-operation between the railroads and shippers will result in the release of hundreds of other cars.

Director General W. G. McAdoo's freight clearance week hit the Seattle roads at a hard time and but for the fact that preparations for relieving the congestion had been under way for several weeks, the big showing planned for the next seven days would have been impossible.

Floods Delay Trains
The transcontinental lines have been tied up by floods that for more than a month have interfered with all train movements. The last of the

roads to clear the tracks across the Cascades resumed service Thursday night and the flood of accumulated freight began moving in both directions.

In other circumstances, the reopening of the lines would result in serious congestion at terminals, but the co-operation of railroads and shippers is so general that the cars are being unloaded and placed back into service almost immediately after their arrival. The law of the freight trains tied up by floods probably will be moved across the mountains by Monday night.

A week ago the Seattle lines had 3,885 cars of Oriental freight in cars and 2,200 carloads on the ground or in storage in Seattle. Within the past week the number of cars of freight in storage has been reduced to 1,717 and the loaded cars in or adjacent to Seattle has been cut to 2,845.

At the beginning of freight clearance week the roads have Oriental freight in cars as follows: Great Northern, 976; Oregon-Washington, 295; Northern Pacific, 1,583; Milwaukee, 1,276. In storage the Oriental freight on hand amounts to 1,717 carloads.

Railroad officials yesterday were assured that there would be at least four vessels available for loading during the coming week and these carriers will further reduce the amount of transpacific freight on hand. Before the end of thirty days

the roads expect the congestion at Puget Sound terminals to be ended. 5,000 On Way West

It is roughly estimated that the railroads have 5,000 carloads of Oriental freight on the way West. Future steamship sailings are sufficient to take care of this traffic. Freight in January and the early part of February number almost forty in the Oriental routes.

The Northern lines have an embargo against Oriental freight which is not licensed and for which no actual space reservations on outgoing boats has been made. The transcontinental lines will not accept shipments at Chicago unless all data concerning plans for shipping the freight from Northwestern ports is supplied. It is unlikely that this restriction will be modified until the congestion on the Coast is ended.

Intraterminal switching rules are being prepared by Federal Superintendent J. J. McCullough. It is understood in railroad circles that the rules will prohibit the use of freight cars for intraterminal movement of freight of all kinds except wood fuel, food and steel products. Hundreds of cars now used in what is regarded as purely local distributive business will be released for other service.

Railroad officials report that ship-

pers generally are loading and unloading cars promptly. There has been some confusion over prompt notification of the railroads that cars are ready to be moved, but this is rapidly disappearing. With a better understanding of the absolute neces-

sity for the constant use of all rolling stock, railroad men declare that ship-pers are lending all possible assistance. In a few rare instances the roads have been compelled to adopt means to compel shippers to handle cars quicker.

CONSIDER

the remarkable popularity of Beecham's Pills for a period extending over half a century, during which time they have been the trusted remedy in many thousands of homes for disorders of the stomach, liver, kidneys and bowels, and you will at once appreciate

THE SPLENDID RECORD OF

this excellent preparation. Without a doubt it has proved one of those bounties constantly in demand. By taking Beecham's Pills as occasion requires and according to the directions, the organs of digestion, assimilation and excretion are kept in good order and consequently an enjoyable condition of health is the result. Life is always more of a pleasure and less of a worry to those who occasionally use

BEECHAM'S PILLS

Typists:—

YOU can win a Remington 10 Self
Starting Typewriter Latest Model

Write sixty words a minute from copy :
Keep it up for fifteen minutes—and
Do it absolutely without error.

Sounds difficult, doesn't it? But it is being done every day on the Remington Self Starting Typewriter, and you can do it too, on the Remington, because the Remington lends itself to fast typewriting and the touch system of operating.

Write us for further information
about the Remington Speed Tests.

MUSTARD & CO.

SOLE AGENTS

22 Museum Road

Shanghai



STATE EXPRESS CIGARETTES

have a delicious and delicate flavour which
pleases the most particular and exacting smoker.

No. 555 per Tin of 50
75 cents.

Virginia

PACKED IN PATENT VACUUM TINS.

Sole Manufacturers: ARDATH TOBACCO CO., Ltd., LONDON, Eng.



TROTSKY THINKS ALLIES WANT HIM TO MAKE PEACE

Hoping That With Gains In The
East Berlin Would Make
Concessions In West

BOLSHEVIKI TO STAND PAT

Will Fight, He Asserts, Unless
Terms Desired By Them Are
Accepted By Teutons

By Arthur Ransome

Petrograd, Jan. 6.—I had a hurried talk with Leon Trotsky at the Smolny Institute just as, after a final consultation with the Russian members of the peace delegation, he was starting for Brest-Litovsk.

He was leaving with the mistaken conviction that the Entente Governments wanted Germany to succeed in making an advantageous separate peace with Russia so that guarding herself in the east she might agree more willingly to surrender what the Allies want in the west. The Allies would then beat the Bolsheviks for the lost freedom of Poland, Lithuania, and Courland. He was under the impression that Lloyd George had made a statement that allowed such an interpretation.

I assured him that he was mistaken but he was difficult to convince. He said: "That is the allied policy." I asked his opinion of a possible international labor conference to decide the conditions of peace. He said: "It would do no harm."

I asked whether the Bolsheviks would fight in case the Central Powers refused to accept the decisions of that conference. He replied:

"The question is not fairly put, for it does not guarantee that the Entente Governments would accept the Conference's rulings. In any case the Bolsheviks will fight independently of the rulings of such a conference unless they coincide with the democratic peace desired by Russia. The attitude of the Bolsheviks would not be influenced by the attitude of the allied Governments, but only by the attitude of the allied peoples."

I asked him what his own hopes were for a general and acceptable peace and whether he thought the Germans desired such a peace. He said:

"It is difficult to say, because Germany has not yet been offered a chance of a general acceptable peace. But they must need it. Today four German deserters came to me, a Lieutenant and three soldiers, and told me of the difficulty the Germans have moving troops from this front. They have given up trying to move large units. They take the men one at a time and the men, knowing where they are going to be sent, jump out of the train and escape. At this minute in the Kovno district, behind the German front, there are 35,000 German deserters concentrated together and armed with machine guns. The Germans have surrounded them, and being unable to get their own men to attack they are trying to reduce them by starvation."

I asked him what terms he actually hoped to get. He refused to be drawn and said laughing:

"If we were really logical we would declare war on England now for the sake of India, Egypt and Ireland. You have read our peace declaration."

I protested that Great Britain made nothing out of India. He replied:

"Then give up being so altruistic. You English are the most chauvinist nation on earth without knowing it."

He laughed, again shook hands, and was off.

Kind American Fairies Are Ministering To Wounded Sister, Says Pierre Loti

Women Of Wealth And Social Position Have Imprisoned
Themselves In The Midst Of Desolation To Bring Happiness
To A Sorry People, Says French Writer.

By Pierre Loti

Paris, December 29.—There is a kind of fairy which, scarcely three years ago, was quite unknown and undreamed of. The war has suddenly brought it to light in America. This kind of a fairy is becoming very common in all our devastated districts. I had heard of them for a long time, but it was not till yesterday that I saw one, in a little phantom town, where they told me that fifteen of them had come to stay.

The surroundings in which they have appeared are frightful.

"I will take you to see them," politely offered one of the officers stationed there. On the road he said to me: "They are adorable. You cannot imagine the good they are doing, and with what understanding, intelligence and kindness."

Two of the fairies, warned of my presence, came in immediately through a little door. They were the head fairies of the place, two women, both tall, agile and extremely elegant in their costume of voluntary service, sky blue in color, like the dress of our soldiers.

They have lived here for six months, prisoners in the midst of this desolation, working eagerly to make themselves Little Sisters of the Poor—women who could be living fashionably and extravagantly.

They also were surprised, these cosmopolitans whose fatherland had not yet suffered, surprised and touched at the deep affection these poor people feel for their humble dwellings—for the smallest corner of their native soil.

Only Heaps Of Stones

"We meet at every day," they said, "when they see their country again for the first time since their flight before the enemy."

"Often what was once their home is hardly recognizable—nothing but a heap of stones. But it is there that they wish to live."

"In vain we offer to build a more comfortable little house for them elsewhere. No, in spite of the rubbish, perhaps because of an old well that is still there, or an old stone stairway, or an old tree. And then we have to give in that we may not add to their sorrow."

I was curious to see these stores where they sold everything. "All right! Come alone!" they said cheerfully. And I was taken outside, through a crooked street, with desolation at every side, to a sort of barrack built of new fir wood, where the Americans had created something like a department store. It was a veritable "Bon Marche."

Goods Also Sold

"Oh! do not think that everything is given away," said they in a humorous, droll tone. "No, we very often sell. It is only free to those who are poor, old, or sick."

They have installed a school of carpentry, for the little boys, who, with all those packing cases coming from America, make household furniture, and then sell it.

They have established a sewing school for the little girls.

They have installed a nursery for motherless babies, who just at the time are taking their naps. They showed me one who is just waking up.

Replanting Orchards

They have installed a hotel with a dining room for those who find no roof on their house, or even no house.

They allow me, these women

gowned in blue, to accompany them on their evening trip to the villages or hamlets round about. We make our way to their auto, decorated with an American flag, carrying their fur coats, and we go swiftly along the muddy roads by the trees so viciously destroyed, and by farms in ruins. All at once we have to make way for two enormous wagons loaded with heaps of young fruit trees, which extend out over the road and block it, real nurseries on the march.

"Ah! At last they have come," they say. "We ordered them four Normandy to replant all these poor orchards."

While the battle still rages a few miles away, they are bringing back to France faith and hope. After the agony of war, love and joy again!

New Furniture For All

These villages that we are visiting together have been barely destroyed. But today we are beginning to see many new roofs, with all new walls, or walls newly repaired, and with blinds at the windows, even some little curtains. And it is the work of these women. I notice also they know every one, and that they call by their given names the children who crowd around them.

A number of good wives are there in those little houses that have been so quickly repaired—mothers of families sitting with their children around the stove that the fairies have given them, and where their dinner is in the process of cooking. In every room there are iron beds, very clean and new, and good furniture of white wood.

"That which gives us the most trouble to replace," they tell me, "is window glass. After two or three years of bombardment one cannot find any for a hundred leagues around. So, look, we are putting it in only two openings. In the others we are putting a waxed cloth which is transparent. And you cannot see so much sadness then, can you, my

good woman?" they asked a mother who was repairing the lower part.

In another village a great big, old woman was complaining bitterly because they had brought her a bed that was too narrow. They looked at me then, with a smile in the corner of their eyes, as if to say: "Can you imagine it, such aplomb!" But they reply most seriously: "Do not worry my good woman. Tomorrow morning we will bring you a larger one. Is there anything else you need?"

Little by little all those poor women who have some favor to ask gather around them. Very plain women, for the most part (because the pretty ones—only the enemy knows where they are) very homely, too soon withered, old and bent before their time. A sorry group of humanity, who have suffered a thousand deaths, and who have shrivelled up under the foot of the barbarians.

In the midst of the humble folk these two strangers, who tower above them by half head, seem even more gracious, more alert and active in their long blue garments. Truly, they are like creatures of another species, with their cane, which is, without doubt, their magic wand—a wand which makes houses and corn rise from the earth, furniture, nourishment and good bread.

That is why I feel that the name of "fairy" is the one that is best suited to them.

DIGESTION WORTH HAVING.

Good digestion is not appreciated until you lose it. Then you cannot afford to experiment, for strong medicines are hard on weak stomachs. To be able to eat what you want and to digest it is a priceless blessing. If you have lost it, do not be deceived by the claims of predigested foods and stomach tonics, so-called.

There is no tonic for the stomach that is not a tonic for every part of the body. As the blood goes everywhere, an improvement in its condition quickly results in strengthening weak organs. Rich, red blood is absolutely necessary to digestion. If your stomach is weak and you are troubled with flatulence, sour risings in the throat, a feeling of pressure about the heart and palpitation, try the tonic treatment with Dr. Williams' pink pills.

So many dyspeptics have been helped by this simple treatment that every sufferer from stomach trouble should try it. Get a supply of Dr. Williams' pink pills from any dealer; or direct from the Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., 95 Seachuen Road, Shanghai, \$1.50 the bottle, \$5.00 for six, post free. The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co. has issued a free book, "What to Eat and How to Eat," that should be in every home. It gives just the information that you want regarding your diet; send a post card for the book to the above address.

THREE NEWSPAPERS SEND 1,096 TO FRONT

Parliamentary Inquiry Results
In Proof Of Sacrifice By
Fleet Street

London, December 22.—Some London newspapers have been insisting upon a more complete combing out of men for military service and have been arousing the ire of pacifist parliamentarians. Certain classes of newspaper workers are exempted

from military service, although of the proprietors of the Daily Mail, the Evening News and the Weekly

In the House of Commons a demand was made regarding the number of men from the staffs of the newspapers who are actually in service. The Minister of National Service was unable to answer the question in detail but he thought the number was very small.

Whereupon a census was made by Despatch which showed that of 1,643 members of the staffs at the beginning of the war 1,096 had joined the colors.

Of these seventy-five were officers, the others non-commissioned officers and privates. The publication of these figures ended the inquiry.

China Realty Co., Ltd.

39 Nanking Road.

LAND FOR SALE

For residences—mills and factories—water frontage sizes to suit purchasers.

OFFICES TO LET

TO LET on Nanking Road, Building suitable for offices or store.

HOUSES FOR SALE

We have for sale houses in all parts of both International and French Settlements—modern houses with all improvements, all sizes.

We will be glad to show any of our properties to prospective buyers at any time.

We can arrange satisfactory terms—part cash, balance at convenience of buyers.

For full Particulars.

China Realty Co., Ltd.

39 Nanking Road.

The Sincere Company (Shanghai), Limited.

NANKING ROAD.

FOOTWEAR DEPT

Over 4000 Pairs of high-grade American footwear just arrived.

Full stock of Gents', Ladies' and Children's boots and shoes.

Styles & Shapes thoroughly up-to-date. Adequate varieties to suit all buyers.

Your inspection is invited.

The Sincere Company (Shanghai), Limited.

Telephone Central 4733-34-35.

"BEAR BRAND" STERILIZED BERNESE ALPS MILK



"THE RICHEST
OF ALL
TINNED MILKS TESTED"
says the Committee on
Infant and Invalid Diet of
the Medical Missionary
Association of China.

Sold by all Grocers

THE BERNESE ALPS MILK CO.

1 Foochow Road.

USE



Contracting a Specialty

HIGH CLASS WORKMAN-
SHIP GUARANTEED

FEARON, DANIEL & CO., INC.

18b Kiangse Road.

Telephone 108

The VALO Smile The smile of cigarette satisfaction

This man has found a cigarette he likes to smoke, that fulfills his idea of what a cigarette should be in quality and price. This man knows that

VALO Cigarettes

contain a smooth blend of Virginia tobacco that doesn't parch the throat or leave an unpleasant cigarette taste after smoking. He knows that he gets full money's worth in cigarette satisfaction when he buys VALO.



TABAQUERIA FILIPINA

Agents

34 Nanking Road

Shanghai

Branches:—Tientsin, Peking, Hankow

British Submarine Sinks German At Heligoland, Says U. S. Naval Gunner

Most Venturesome Exploit Of War Is Retold By Ralph D. Paine, Who Writes With Sanction Of Navy Department—Bravery Of Merchantmen Gun Crews

By Ralph D. Paine
[From the Records of the Navy Department.]
This is one of a series of articles in which Mr. Ralph D. Paine, the noted writer of sea stories, has presented from official data the first comprehensive account of the armed merchantmen campaign. When the history of American participation in the war comes to be written, it will be recorded that this—the arming of our merchant ships and the successful fighting of their way through the Atlantic sea lanes—was the first element of American action. Mr. Paine has had access to the official records of the Navy Department, and has been given other exceptional opportunities to familiarize himself with the records made by the American gunners.

The men of the armed gun-crew service are now numbered by thousands. It has swiftly expanded as a department of the naval organization, important and distinct. New merchant ships are building—fleets of them, in the most tremendous increase of tonnage ever known. They will carry guns and crews trained to use them. Unless the war ends within the next year, the navy expects to furnish 25,000 men for this purpose, or almost half the enlisted strength in the former days of peace. It wonders where this merchant seamen will be obtained to fill the forecastles of this vast army, but this is a problem for the Shipping Board to wrestle with.

These fine young navy lads come from the fleet in drafts of two or three hundred. Give them guns to stow their canvas bags and sling hammocks and they are ready for the special and exacting routine of schooling the armed guard. Chief petty officers who have crossed the Atlantic and fought the deadly submarine take them in hand as gun crews, to be held together until the word comes to go to sea. Stern experience has taught its valuable lessons. The game is no longer untold and novel to these seasoned gunners.

Trained in Yards
In the ward are mounted guns of the type which will be used in action. Most of the youngsters have been drilled in the fleet, but they must learn more of it—learn that this is a different business from shooting at a target. Nothing the submarine is target-shooting, enormously difficult. Incessant practice is required to master the art of training, sighting and firing a 4 or 5 inch rifle in a few seconds. There must be automatic co-ordination from the spotter on the bridge with the telephone strapped to his head to the trainer, sight setter, pointer, pluggman and shell handlers, who have no time for nerves or hesitation.

More than this, the trade demands eyesight drilled to detect a periscope or conning tower, a sureness of vision which may, in an instant, decide the issue of life and death. Here the spotting board comes into play, a device so entertaining that the lads flock around it out of school hours. It is a long table upon which the ranges are marked by lines running both ways, at intervals representing a hundred yards. At one end is a square of tin, set on edge, with a narrow slit cut in it and a shutter which can be dropped across it.

Upon the board is a tiny model of a submarine as seen when awash, its size scaled to fit this miniature bit of ocean. A little dab of cotton glued to a wooden base is called "the splash," and looks very much like the foam kicked up when a shell strikes the water. The Navy youth who is learning to "spot" takes his stand at the end of the board and looks through the slit in the square tin. A comrade lifts the shutter and lets it drop, merely a glimpse of the surface and the dot of a submarine. The pupil estimates the distance and the deflection right or left and calls out the shot.

Placing The "Splash"
Another member of the class places the "splash" where the lad at the shutter indicates in his guess at the range. It may fall 500 yards short or go over the submarine. At the next glimpse the "gunner" tries to correct his error and again the

"splash" is set to show how near he comes to the mark. If he has a quick eye and good judgment he will land the "splash" within striking distance of the submarine after four or five of these trial shots. This is an adaptation of the spotting-board game as used on the ships of the Navy, and it is particularly valuable for training the guards of the merchant vessels. Rather dismayed at first to find how very small a submarine appears when 5,000 yards away, like shooting at the head of a pin, they soon catch the spirit of the job they are being fitted for and are keen to work everlastingly at it.

Need of Boat Drill
There is boat drill more exacting than in the fleet. The armed guard service has learned that to lower away quickly and without bungling, to avoid capsizing in a heavy sea-way, to fend off from a sinking ship whose propellers still thrash, is a race between life and death. It is part of their training. Merchant crews are apt to be undisciplined, as the records show, and when panic sweeps the ship their officers cannot hold them. American lads no longer enter the forecastle to work their way into the cabin as did their briny forefathers. Merchant seamen in steam are a mixture of alien races and often the dress thereof. Owners cannot pick and choose. It is a question of finding any sailors at all, even at \$30 a month, which is their rate of pay for voyaging in the war zone. This is more than the master of a British cargo tramp could earn before the war.

This condition of affairs explains why boat drill is on the blue-jackets program. In many instances their poise and dexterity have already saved the ships crews as well as their own lives.

Stirring Sailor Tales
By far the most interesting part of this special education for the armed guard service is the personal contact with the chief petty officers and seamen who have done their bit behind the guns and are waiting for another crack at submarine.

It is no theory with them. They know. Absorbed, respectful, the new recruits from the fleet listen to their stories of sea fights and foreign ports. They gather in groups when the day's work is done and the drum and bugle no longer echo through the yard. The talk may run something like this:

"When you're ashore on the other side you hear stuff that never gets into the newspapers. The Belgian Prince isn't the only case of its kind. Our lifeboats picked up the second engineer of a British steamer that had been sunk a few miles ahead of us. The swine of a submarine had taken off all the officers, stood them on deck, closed the hatches and then submerged after running five miles. The only survivor was this second engineer, who could swim like a duck."

"I believe you. Did you know the Germans were pulling this same stunt on their own sailors? What do I mean? Two of them were washed ashore the last time I was in England. They were still kicking and explained that their commander had put them on deck as lookout and then sealed his hatches while he was running awash in waters where the destroyers were after him. When he had to submerge in a hurry these poor guys just naturally floated off. That was what they were there for. They were supposed to drown, which they usually did."

"Like chaining 'em to the machine guns on the western front," observed a chief boatswain's mate, accepting the story as fact, for he had seen a thing or two himself. "Drowning is soon over. What about the boat from an American schooner we picked up last voyage? There was a sight to give you bad dreams. Fourteen days adrift they were and twelve days of it with nothing to eat but their boots. There had been eight men to start with. Four were alive when we found the boat—the captain, mate and two seamen. Yes, they were some skinny and hungry looking. Tough roasters, though. They couldn't wiggle a fin, of course, but,

they chucked up a lot before we reached port."

There was a reflective pause, and then another of the group went on to say:
"There was one submarine outfit that got theirs, and I hope to God they were the same bunch that set those men adrift from the schooner. It came to me straight. An English ship was torpedoed and then shelled. When the submarine came alongside to finish the job the commander stood outside the conning tower and bawled out his orders to the boats to get clear in a hurry. The skipper of the steamer pulled an automatic and down the bird. He falls with his body half in and half out of the open hatch of his submarine."

"A couple of gunners that had let themselves get overlooked when the crew was scrambling out of the steamer ducked up from below and cut loose. This dead submarine commander was jamming the hatch, do you see? One sailor was trying to pull him out and another was yanking him by the legs to haul him below. The U-boat couldn't submerge with a hatch open, and the delay gave the gunners a chance to blow her to hell and gone, which they properly did."

The Prize Yarn

"A good job. Now, listen to my prize yarn. There was a young officer in command of an English submarine, an energetic Johnny full of the old pep. His station was in the North Sea, where he was ordered to stay for a 12 days' tour and then beat it home for a 6 days' rest and refit. Well, this job sort of went stale on him; nothing doing, and no sign of a scrap. One day a patrol boat comes along to his station and he says to the skipper of her that he has a mind to chase himself up toward Heligoland and take a peep at the place. If he don't come back the patrol boat will kindly notify his loving friends."

"Off goes the Johnny, running on the surface when he could and submerging frequent, but his batteries needed charging and he couldn't stay under any too long. He is poking around pretty close to Heligoland, looking for trouble, when along comes two German destroyers bound to this fortress of an island. The busy Britisher says to himself that here's the gorgeous chance. He'll just follow these Dutchmen through the mine field because, of course, they have a chart of the channel and fairway and are wise to the mines."

"So the Johnny trails along behind, sticking up his periscope now and then for a quick squint and then submerging. He is worried some about his storage batteries, but he can't quit at this stage of the game. He follows the destroyers right into Heligoland Basin, so help me, and never bumps a mine. The Hun's have very kindly served as pilots."

Easy Prey At Hand

"He is mighty well pleased with himself and takes a lighting snort through his periscope and the Germans fall to pipe him. Here he is, and what does he see but two grand battle cruisers at anchor within a few hundred yards of him. Oh, boy! He clears all four torpedo tubes for a grand-stand finish, intending to let 'em all go at once. Two battle cruis-

ers, and his meat! He'll never get out, but what's the odds? He is certainly one happy young Johnny, and his crew likewise."

"Just as he is about to slam loose he gets one more peep through his periscope, and a big, fat seagoing submarine is coming into the harbor. Her men are all on deck, cheering and waving their caps. The bands on the battle cruisers are playing. People on the docks and ashore are yelling and waving flags. This slob of a U-boat has made a great cruise, heaps of merchant ships sunk. Welcome home!"

"The Britisher lamps her and switches his play. She is heading to pass closer to him than the battle cruisers, for one thing, and it's a strategy to bust the big submarine. The German high sea fleet is bottled up and harmless. So he gets two torpedo tubes dead on the submarine while the celebration is at its heat, and he lets her have it."

"Zowie! Talk about a surprise party in Heligoland basin. There isn't enough German submarine left to wad a gun and, as for the crew, they are out short right in the middle of a ringing 'Hoch der Kaiser.' The Johnny feels the explosion all right. He lands on one ear, picks himself up, finds his boat is still there and able to turn her screws over. Never say die; so he tries to work her put to sea again, going it blind."

"The luck of the British navy is with him, and he had kept careful track of his courses while passing in through the mine field. He gets clear of it somehow and then finds he's shy of battery power to make a getaway into safer waters. So he goes down and sits on the bottom to rest until night."

"He has stirred up considerable excitement in Heligoland and the Germans come boiling out to hunt for him—destroyers, sweepers, cruisers and what not. After a while they begin to drag chains along the bottom, and he hears them scraping against his plates. They don't happen to hook him, but his men get a little nervous. They don't like the sound of those chains. So the Johnny starts the phonograph to soothe 'em and kill the noise of the chains, and it works fine, and all hands take it snug and easy."

And His Reward

"After dark he comes to the top, runs a while and then lets her breathe and rest while he puts the juice into his batteries. Then he jogs back to his station. And what do you think happens to him when he goes to his home port at the end of his twelve days' tour? Do they pin medals on him? Not on your life. He gets reprimanded for leaving his boat without orders. Anyhow, he didn't care. He had the time of his life."

There is no discomfort in the life of the armed draft at the receiving and training barracks ashore, but the winter will bring ordeals afloat to test these splendid young men. In freezing weather they will suffer such experience as this, from a report of a recent voyage:

"Part of forward gun platform carried away. Crew unable to remain at gun in any place lower than bridge because of heavy seas. None

of them has anything dry to put on. Engines broken down for three hours. As soon as weather moderated everything was again put in shipshape order and regular drills carried out for the rest of the trip."

Or it may be such a cheerful voyage as this:
"Quarters for men damp and foul. Water overflows into bunk room and into their clothes' lockers and berths. It is also full of large rats which run all over the men while sleeping and into their clothes and bags. They slept on deck whenever possible, but as we had rainy and foggy weather most of the time they had to stay below. Whenever the weather was rough they had to wear boots in their living quarters, and form a bucket line to keep the place dry."

Good Quarters Demanded
Such intolerable conditions as these have been done away with, because there is no excuse for them. Before a ship sails for the other side a Navy inspection board makes a final examination. Reinforcing them is the War Insurance Board of the Government at Washington. The ship is refused clearance until all orders for the care of the armed guard and the safety of the ship have been strictly complied with. These demands are not unreasonable. They are laid down by officers who know their business."

This routine of inspection includes also the radio outfit by a naval expert detailed for the purpose, and every item of gun equipment and ammunition supply. When the ship goes to sea it must be in man-of-war style, so far as its armed defense is concerned. It is a perfect defense system, still expanding, but efficient for the emergency which called it into being. The Navy had made good in a new, complex, and arduous activity of the service."

Sailing day comes and the deep-laden cargo steamer is about to dare the western ocean passage where hundreds of fine ships rest in the ooze of the bottom with shattered sides and shell-rent upper works. Brave men are the merchant officers, serving their country well and taking these vessels out with a higher incentive than their monthly wages. Trim, earnest, youthful, the members of the naval guard stand in line on deck and salute the lieutenant or ensign who has come aboard for a last look at them. They may have learned by heart a few lines of the instructions which their chief gunner has read and passed on to them, such as: "Never forget that good men with poor ships are better than poor men with good ships. Do not forget that wherever you go the department and the country expect that your conduct will bring credit to the Navy and to the United States."

There is no ceremony, none of the thrilling and elaborate routine with which the fleet weighs anchor. The skipper tells the mate to heave short. The steam capstan clanks as the cable comes home. The screw churns a lazy wake and slowly, solemnly another gray hull slips seaward to run the gauntlet of the abominable piracy of Imperial Germany.



HERE'S a luxury within the reach of everyone—a hairbath in the whipped-cream-like lather that LUX makes in hot water. Your hair takes on a soft, luminous silken quality that makes it a crown of beauty indeed. The scalp is stimulated, your head refreshed. LUX makes the water soft. These wee satin-smooth flakes of the purest essence of soap dissolve absolutely in hot water so that not the tiniest particles of soap can remain to clog the pores. Try it to-night.

LUX



Made Fresh
Every Day

CHOCOLATES in great variety and all kinds of Candy.

"The most delicious in Shanghai."

CAKES
of all descriptions are our speciality.

BIANCHI

97 Szechuen Road
Tel. 2264.

"COMMANDER"



Sold in
Tins of
Fifty
Cigarettes

Also in
Packets of
Twenty
Cigarettes

Wins immediate favor through its excellent quality
and distinctively larger size.

Westminster Tobacco Co., Ltd.

"Kavkas Mercury & Vostochnoe" Ltd.

WAREHOUSING, INSURANCE AND TRANSPORT OF
GOODS WITH ADVANCES.

Established 1840.

HEAD OFFICE IN PETROGRAD.

FOREMOST Russian Steamship Company. Owners of over 300 Cargo and Passenger steamers, plying on the Volga, Kama, Oka, Kura and Caspian Sea.

Inclusive through transport rates quoted and through Bills of Lading issued to all parts of the world.

SPECIAL FACILITIES GRANTED FOR SHIPMENTS TO AND FROM RUSSIA. Marine and War Insurance risks covered on first class policies at lowest current rates.

Charges and Invoices collected through our Branches and Agencies. BRANCH OFFICES AND WAREHOUSES IN ALL RUSSIAN TOWNS OF IMPORTANCE. Also in Great Britain, France, Italy and United States of America.

M. A. MORDUCOVITCH, Manager.

Telephone No. 1478.

1 The Bund.

Cheap Lighting

Everybody, of course, knows that electricity is the cleanest, softest and in ALL respects the best illuminant, but not everybody yet knows that:

THE METAL LAMPS

has cut down the cost of electric lighting to a third of its former amount making it the CHEAPEST illuminant.

PRICE OF METAL LAMPS

16, 25, 32 and 50 c.p.	Tls. 0.40 each.
100 c.p.	" 0.85 "
200 c.p.	" 2.50 "

Obtainable at the

MUNICIPAL ELECTRICITY DEPARTMENT
SHOWROOMS: 471-2 NANKING ROAD. TEL. No. 2660

HOW TROTSKY OPENED EYES OF THE GERMANS

People Made Aware Of Rulers' Duplicity By The Peace Negotiations

MUST NOW LEARN TRUTH

Possible Consequences Of Bolshevik Attitude Cause Ripple Of Optimism

By Charles Gentry

London, January 4.—New faith has been aroused by the developments in Russia. There are those who today dare hope that the despised Bolsheviks after all possess conviction, character and purpose, and are pillorying the German autocracy before the German people for the tyrant and cheat that it is.

A ripple of optimism is now following the wave of pessimism that swept over Western Europe. It has its source in the possible consequences flowing from Trotsky's exposure of Pan German arrogance and duplicity, his prompt indignation repulse of the terms and Russia's show of moral and physical resources for making good her resistance.

These hopes may be unsubstantial; but if they prove well founded they may produce disillusion among the German people whom the military party have so far been able to solidify in support of the war. Heretofore it has been impossible to reach the German people with appeals to their reason or proof of the duplicity of their rulers. There is no German, however, who didn't know all about the proposed negotiations at Brest-Litovsk. The newspapers had been allowed to enter into detailed discussion, and public interest had been focused intently on the meeting of the German and Russian delegations to arrange peace terms.

It is impossible, therefore, to conceal the truth from the German people, who would be incredibly stupid if they failed to see the real character of the Prussian maneuvering. The negotiations were ruptured in circumstances so dramatic, and either through skill or luck Trotsky so successfully removed the mask that the German people must at last become suspicious.

The last move has not yet been made by the Germans, and they still have some chance to retrieve their blunders. Also there is always the unpleasant possibility that the former estimates of Trotsky and Bolshevism will prove correct.

In speculation here it is pointed out that President Wilson's declaration that America would not treat with the Hohenzollerns offers an obstacle to allied negotiation. Possibly if public opinion in Germany were awakened by recent events and the liberal parties constituting the majority in the Reichstag took a stand for reasonable and real peace terms such action would meet the President's demand for direct representation by the German people.

Whatever hope the new situation justifies must be credited to receiving Germany's pronouncement for peace without indemnities or annexations as *prima facie* sincere. If the proposal had been brushed aside as a German trap Germany would not have been caught and exposed by Trotsky, and the militarist party would have had a new opportunity to enforce its contention to the German people that the Entente were simply trying to humiliate and destroy the German Empire.

If these deductions are sound, and they have been drawn by many with whom I have talked, they point to the advisability of seizing the present opportunity for a restatement of Allied war aims for effect in Russia and still more in Germany, to the center of which such a statement would necessarily penetrate with other details of the Russo-German negotiations. Such an address to the reason of the Germans would not now seem an effort to divide Germany against itself into which shape the Pan Germans have been able to distort similar appeals heretofore.

MUST PREPARE TO 1920

Lamont, Back From Europe, Says America's War Task Is Gigantic
New York, December 27.—Thomas W. Lamont, a member of the firm of J. P. Morgan & Co., returned to his office yesterday after an extended trip abroad, during which he visited the battle front. He declined

to discuss conditions except in the most general way. He said:

"On the other side there is great satisfaction at the vigor with which America has taken hold. But even so, some doubt is expressed whether we yet fully realize the gigantic nature of the task ahead of us. Many here seem to have had the impression that, by the mere fact of our coming into the war, the early de-

feat of Germany became assured. One does not have to cross the ocean to realize that that is a delusion. No one can maintain that victory is close at hand. But it will soon be in sight if we once realize that we must now prepare, not only for 1918 but for the campaigns of 1919 and 1920.

"Great Britain and France have had three and a half years of cruel, grinding war. They have welcomed America's entry, not simply because of her great resources in men and food and munitions, but also because of the fresh viewpoint she is likely to bring to bear in the whole conduct of the war. This applies not only to military operations, but also in considerable measure to allied diplomacy.

"President Wilson is looked upon as having displayed great wisdom in choosing the time and manner of America's coming into the struggle, and our Allies across the water welcome with confidence his opinion upon all the great problems that confront the allied nations. His recommendation of war against Austria-Hungary, promptly followed by the declaration of it by Congress, had a most heartening effect upon Italy and has certainly been one of the factors to stimulate and strengthen her recent military movements. You also hear it constantly repeated abroad that President Wilson will do much to bring about that closer unity of action that all the allied statesmen are agreed is necessary for the more vigorous prosecution of the war.

"As to the work of the American mission, the people and the press in both London and Paris expressed the greatest appreciation of the spirit shown and the ground covered by Colonel House and his colleagues."

THE CHINA PRESS MAIL SCHEDULE

SUNDAY, FEBRUARY 10, 1918

Date and Destination	Per	Ch.	Br.	USA	Rus.	Jap.	Reg.
Today							
River Ports...	Train & Str.	11.00	..	..	..	..	20.00
Swatow, Hongkong & Canton	Swatow	8.50	..	..	..	..	8.50
Manila (Every day)	Manila	16.00	..	..	..	..	16.00
Peking and Tientsin (Every day)	Train	..	..	17.00	..	..	17.00
Tomorrow							
Europe via Siberia...	Via Pukow	11.00	..	..	..	..	20.00
Europe via Siberia (Express)...	Via Pukow	11.00	..	..	..	..	20.00
Swatow, Hongkong & Canton	Swatow	8.50	..	..	..	..	8.50
Swatow and Hongkong	Swatow	..	9.00	..	..	..	9.00
Hankow	Hankow	..	17.00	..	..	..	17.00
Tientsin (Daily except Sunday)	Tientsin	..	17.00	..	..	..	17.00
Tuesday, Feb. 12							
N'anki, Kobe, Y'hamo, U. S. & Europe via U. S. A.	..	..	13.30	..	..	..	13.30
N'anki, Kobe, Y'hamo, Canada, Honolulu, U. S. & Europe	Shinyo maru	..	..	12.00	..	..	12.00
Japan & America via Nagasaki	Shinyo maru	..	..	14.00	..	..	14.00
Japan & America via Nagasaki	Kasuga maru	9.00	..	..	..	..	9.00
Tsingtao, Manchuria & Dairen	Sakaki maru	10.00	..	..	..	..	10.00
Japan, Canada, U. S. & Europe	Shinyo maru	15.00	..	..	..	..	15.00
River Ports...	Train & Str.	11.00	..	..	..	..	20.00
Swatow, Hongkong & Canton	Swatow	8.50	..	..	..	..	8.50
Hankow	Hankow	..	17.00	..	..	..	17.00
Japan	Japan	..	9.00	..	..	..	9.00
Wednesday, Feb. 13							
Amoy and Hongkong	Amoy	..	17.00	..	..	..	17.00
Europe via Siberia (P. Train)...	Via Pukow	11.00	..	..	..	..	20.00
Europe via Siberia...	Via Pukow	11.00	..	..	..	..	20.00
Swatow, Hongkong & Canton	Swatow	8.50	..	..	..	..	8.50
Hongkong, S. Port, Australia, Straits, C'lon, India & E'pe	Manila maru	16.00	..	..	..	..	16.00
Japan, Canada, U. S. & Europe	Yawata maru	18.00	..	..	..	..	18.00
Japan Ports	Japan	..	..	..	..	..	..
Thursday, Feb. 14							
Swatow	Swatow	..	17.00	..	..	..	17.00
Swatow	Swatow	..	17.00	..	..	..	17.00
Friday, Feb. 15							
N'anki, Kobe, Y'hamo, U. S. & Europe via Canada	..	..	17.00	..	..	..	17.00

† Letters forwarded by this route only when specially marked.

A Parcel post only 12 noon. money orders 1 p.m.
B Letters and boxes with declared value 1.30 p.m. Parcel post and
C Parcel post 5 p.m.

Until further notice, mails for Europe, via Pukow and Siberia, will be closed at the Chinese Post Office as follows: Monday and Wednesday at 5 p.m. Registered on is are closed half an hour earlier.

Mails for Hankow close every day at 11.30 a.m. and 9 p.m. Registration at 11.30 a.m. and 8.30 p.m. and for Peking and Tientsin eve 3 day at 9 p.m. Registration at 5 p.m. at the Russian post office.

Shipping Items

The I.-C. s.s. Loongwo left Hankow for Shanghai on Thursday.

The C.N. s.s. Chungking left Hankow for Shanghai on Thursday.

The N.K.K. s.s. Siangyang Maru left Hankow for Shanghai on Thursday.

The C.M. s.s. Kiangkwan left Hankow for Shanghai on Friday.

The C.N. s.s. Poyang left Hankow for Shanghai on Friday.

The N.K.K. s.s. Tachang Maru left Hankow for Shanghai on Friday.

The C.N. s.s. Tungchow left Chingwangtao or Shanghai, via Chefoo and Weihaiwei yesterday.

The C.M. s.s. Kiangyu left Hankow for Shanghai yesterday.

The I.-C. s.s. Luenho will leave Hankow for Shanghai today.

The N.K.K. s.s. Tafoo Maru will leave Hankow for Shanghai today.

The I.-C. s.s. Suifu will leave Hankow for Shanghai tomorrow.

The C.N. s.s. Luenyi will leave Hankow for Shanghai tomorrow.

The N.Y.K. s.s. Nanyang Maru will leave Hankow for Shanghai tomorrow.

The silk which left Shanghai on January 5, by the R.M.S. Empress of Japan arrived at New York on Feb. 6.

KODAK FILMS

Get them from us, who make a specialty of this line.

Burr 2 Broadway



TO MY PATRONS

I beg to announce my approaching removal to more commodious and up-to-date premises at

38, NANKING ROAD

First Floor

(immediately opposite my present offices)

I shall remove to these new premises on

MARCH 1st NEXT

and each case entrusted to me will receive, as before, special attention, and every assistance rendered that is comprised within my profession. It is my one desire—and I think I have been successful so far—to give each patron FULL SATISFACTION.

I wish to tender to all patrons my hearty thanks for their past favors and assistance.

REMEMBER—

38, Nanking Road, First Floor

1st March, 1918.

DR. C. CAMERON

"The Painless Dentist"

34 Nanking Road, 1st Floor.

YOUR INSURANCE

FIRE, LIFE, MARINE, MOTOR CAR

at lowest current rates

Yangtze Fire
Equitable Fire
South British Marine
New York Life Life
Railway Passengers Motor Car

(Accident, Fire, Third Party, Theft)



Andersen, Meyer & Co., Ltd.

6 Yuen Ming Yuen Rd. Tel. 778

THE KAILAN MINING ADMINISTRATION

KAIPING

Coal
Coke

For all Industrial and Household Purposes

Offices: No. 1 Jinkee Road, Shanghai

SHANGHAI-HANGCHOW-NINGPO RAILWAY ABRIDGED TIME TABLE

SHANGHAI NORTH TO ZAHKOU—"DOWN" MAIN LINE.										ZAHKOU TO SHANGHAI NORTH—"UP"									
STATIONS					STATIONS					STATIONS					STATIONS				
Local	Fast	Slow	Coal & Goods	Local	Local	Local	Local	Fast	Slow	Local	Local	Fast	Slow	Local	Local	Fast	Slow	Local	Local
Shanghai North	dep.	7.25	9.00	10.00	14.50	15.50													
Jiaohai	dep.	7.51	9.16	10.23	15.06	16.06													
Suzhou	dep.	7.58	9.23	10.33	15.13	16.13													
Lungchow Junction	dep.	8.15	9.40	10.53	15.30	16.29													
Shanghai South	dep.	7.45	9.10	10.20	13.35	15.00	16.00	17.55											
Lungchow Junction	dep.	8.15	9.40	10.53	13.52	15.30	16.29	18.12											
Lungchow Junction	dep.	8.50	10.45	12.02		16.07	17.42												
Kashan	dep.	9.51	11.52	13.23		16.53	18.49												
Kashan	dep.	7.40	10.25	12.30	14.35		17.22	19.20											
Yehai	dep.	8.45	11.05	13.15	15.50		17.53												
Changshu	dep.	9.45	11.41	14.00	16.50		18.24												
Hangchow	dep.	11.10	12.50	15.25	18.30		19.19												
Zahkou	arr.	11.35	13.10	15.50	19.00		19.35												
KONZENCHIAO TO ZAHKOU										KIANGSHOO BRANCH LINE.									
Konzenchiao	dep.	6.50	8.25	11.25	14.00	15.55	18.35			Zahkou	dep.	10.10	12.25	14.20	17.20				
Konzenchiao	dep.	7.10	8.50	11.40	14.15	16.15	18.50			Hangchow	dep.	7.30	10.40	12.45	14.55	17.50			
Hangchow	dep.	7.20	9.15	11.52	14.24	16.30	19.00			Konzenchiao	dep.	7.42	10.57	12.57	15.12	18.07			
Zahkou	arr.	9.40	12.10	15.00	17.55					Konzenchiao	arr.	7.55	11.10	13.10	15.25	18.20			

R. Restaurant Car.

CASTORIA

for Infants and Children.

Don't Poison Baby.

FORTY YEARS AGO almost every mother thought her child must have paregoric or laudanum to make it sleep. These drugs will produce sleep, and a few drops too many will produce the sleep from which there is no waking. Many are the children who have been killed or whose health has been ruined for life by paregoric, laudanum and morphine, each of which is a narcotic product of opium. Druggists are prohibited from selling either of these "poisons." The definition of "narcotic" is: "A medicine which relieves pain and produces sleep, but which in poisonous doses produces stupor, coma, convulsions and death." The taste and smell of medicines containing opium are disguised, and sold under the names of "Drops," "Cordials," "Soothing Syrups," etc. You should not permit any medicine to be given to your children without you or your physician know of what it is composed. Castoria does not contain narcotics.

The signature of *Dr. H. Fletcher* guarantees genuine Castoria. Physicians Recommend Castoria.

"I have frequently prescribed Castoria for common ailments of children with good results." W. A. CRANDALL, M. D., Buffalo, N. Y.

"As the father of thirteen children I certainly know something about your great medicine, and, aside from my own family, I have, in my years of practice, found Castoria a popular and efficient remedy in almost every home." W. M. McCANN, M. D., Omaha, Neb.

"I object to what are called patent medicines, where maker alone knows what stuff is put in them, but I know the formula of your Castoria, and advise its use in proper cases. I judge it to be a very useful, as well as harmless family medicine." N. R. SHER, M. D., Brooklyn, N. Y.

Children Cry for Fletcher's Castoria.

In Use For Over 30 Years.

THE CENTAUR COMPANY, 77 MURRAY STREET, NEW YORK CITY.



Representatives:
Zylstra & Co.
6 Klucking Road.
Tel. Central 4739

AVANCE

CRUDE OIL MOTORS

Stationary, Portable and Marine

Simplicity of construction

Easy to start

Easy to manage and tend

Easy to erect

Best material and accurate workmanship

Light weight

Small space required

Reliable, safe and smooth running

Technische Export Maatschappij Azie

Telephone 462-3.

6 Avenue Edward VII

SHANGHAI-NANKING RAILWAY

ABRIDGED TIME TABLE, IN FORCE FROM JANUARY 1st, 1918

Shanghai North To Nanking—Up										(Main Line)										Nanking To Shanghai North—Down									
STATIONS										STATIONS																			
Local	Express	R	3rd	Fast	Local	Fast	Express	R.S.	Local	Fast	Express	3rd	Fast	Express	Local	Fast	Express	R.S.											
4th	4th								Local	Fast	Express	4th	4th																
SHANGHAI NORTH dep. 7.58 8.10 9.40 12.45 15.25 17.16 23.00																			PEKING dep. 8.35	P.M.R.	..								
BOOCHOW dep. 8.21 11.22 13.20 14.55 18.15 19.20 21.08																			TIENTSIN CENTRAL arr. 11.40										
WUSHI dep. 8.42 11.22 13.26 18.41 19.54																			TIENTSIN CENTRAL dep. 51.00	P.P.R.	..								
CHANGCHOW dep. 6.50 9.41 13.18 15.16 16.48 .. 21.25 21.10																			TSINANFU dep. 20.27	Same	Day								
TANTANG dep. 8.00 10.27 14.11 16.16 17.48																			PUEOW arr. 12.56										
CHINKIANG dep. 8.16 12.02 14.55 17.17 18.22																													
NANKING arr. 11.19 14.15 16.30 19.20 19.50																													
PUKOW dep. 8.15 8.30																			NANKING 7.30 8.00 11.45 14.00 18.55	11.00									
TSINANFU dep. 8.18																			CHINKIANG dep. 8.00 10.10 12.30 16.06 18.16	18.16									
TIENTSIN CENTRAL arr. 10.53																			CHANGCHOW dep. 7.00 10.34 12.15 15.08 17.39 20.30	19.06									
TIENTSIN CENTRAL dep. 16.29																			WUSHI 8.16 7.10 11.28 13.36 16.00 18.29	..									
PEKING arr. 19.50																			BOOCHOW 9.58 8.18 12.23 14.54 17.01 19.21	..									
																			SHANGHAI NORTH 12.16 10.15 14.20 17.50 19.00 21.00	..									
R. Restaurant Cars.																			*Connects Pukow with through Siberian Service.				S. Sleeping Cars.						
Woosung Fords to Shanghai North—Up (BRANCH LINE)																			Shanghai North to Woosung Fords										
WOOSUNG FORDS dep. 6.50 8.10 11.17 13.15 14.49 16.21 18.10 20.45																			SHANGHAI NORTH dep. 4.10 7.20 10.01 12.31 14.07 15.50 18.20										
KIANGWANG dep. 7.17 8.37 11.37 13.42 15.07 16.47 18.47 21.17																			KIANGWANG dep. 6.51 7.41 10.16 12.36 14.11 15.41 18.01										
SHANGHAI NORTH arr. 7.25 8.45 11.45 13.40 15.05 16.45 18.45 21.15																			WOOSUNG FORDS arr. 6.15 8.05 10.45 12.50 14.25 15.55 18.05										

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL NEWS

Exchange and Bullion

Shanghai, February 9, 1918.

Money and Bullion

Gold Dollars Bank's buying rate
@ 105=Ta. 52.24
@ 72.5=Max. 511.73
Max. Dollars Market rate Ta. 72.05
Dragon Dollars: native bank rate
S'hai Gold Bars. 978 touch Ta. 262
Bar Silver 431d.
Copper Cash per tael 1759
Sovereigns:
Buying rate @ 4/3d.=Ta. 4.65
exch. @ 12.3=Max. 54.45
Peking Bar Ta. 30
Native Interest 30

Latest London Quotations

Bar Silver 43d.
Bank Rate of Discount 5%
Market rate of discount:—
3 m-a. %
4 m-a. %
6 m-a. %
Exchange on Shanghai, 60 d-a.
Ex. Paris on London Fr. 27.25
Ex. N. Y. on London T.T. 47.68
Consols 100

Exchange Opening Quotations

London T.T. 4/3d.
London Demand 4/3d.
India T.T. 294
Paris T.T. 586
Paris Demand 587
New York T.T. 1021
New York Demand 1021
Hongkong T.T. 503
Japan T.T. 503
Batavia T.T. 2311

Banks Buying Rates

London 4 m/a. Cda. 4/5d.
London 4 m/a. Docy. 4/5d.
London 6 m/a. Cda. 4/6d.
London 6 m/a. Docy. 4/6d.
Paris 4 m/a. 614
New York 4 m/a. 1021d.

Customs House Exchange Rates

For February

Hk. Ta. 4.31 @ 4/3d. 11
" 1 @ 551 = France 6.47
" 0.88 @ 1011 Gold 11
" 1 @ 51 Rupees 3.16
" 1 @ 15 Roubles 2.15
" 1 @ 1.50 Mex. \$1.50

ASTOR HOUSE HOTEL, TIENTSIN.

Cable Address
ASTOR

The leading Hotel in Tientsin. Delightfully situated, facing Victoria Park, and located in the Centre of the Town's Life and Business.

Spacious and Luxurious Dining and Reception Rooms. Every Bedroom with private Bath & Toilet.

First Class Cuisine and Selected Cellar, under Foreign Supervision.

Central Heating, Electric Light, Modern Sanitary Arrangements.

Hotel Motor-Omnibus and Porters meet all Trains and Boats.

THE MANAGEMENT

China Mutual Life Insurance Co., Ltd.

We issue Policies in Sterling
Take advantage of the Exchange.

Telephone to us, Central 2601, or write to the Head Office,
10 Canton Road, Shanghai.

"BICKERTON'S" PRIVATE HOTEL

Established 27 years.
103 Bubbling Well Road. Seven minutes from Bund by tram, which stop at the door. Strictly first-class cuisine under the personal supervision of the proprietress. 60 rooms, separate baths, with hot and cold water, electric light. Tel. 3171.

British-America Assurance Co.

Telephone No. 98
Who undersigned, as agents for the above company, are prepared to grant policies against Fire on Foreign and Native Risk at Current Rates.

FRAZAR & CO.

Piece Goods And Yarn

Messrs. Ilbert and Co. write as follows in their market report for week ending February 8:—
Piece Goods.—The market is all intents and purposes closed and the natives have been fully occupied during the week in adjusting their accounts. The object of this issue is merely to record some supplementary returns of imports belonging to last year and to keep our statistics generally up to date, no sales at auction or privately having taken place during the interval, so far as we can learn.

Business will not re-open until about the 15th inst. and it is to be hoped that some means will be found before then to put an end to the internal warfare that has practically brought the import trade of the country to a standstill. Considerable uneasiness has been felt regarding the situation at Hankow and Wuchang which have been exposed to attack by the Southern troops after the capture of Yochow, but the news from that quarter today is a little more encouraging. Local Yarn.—Our market although quiet continues fairly strong with higher rates anticipated with the reopening of business after the holidays. The only sale that has come to our notice is 500 Bales 16's Two Tiger at Ta. 145 1/2 to Ta. 146.

Silk Market

Messrs. William Little and Co. write as follows in their report for week ending February 8:—
White Silk.—The market has ruled very quiet and with China New Year in sight many dealers have closed their books. Shipping facilities to the Continent appear more assured which has doubtless encouraged some operations in Steam Flatware.
Tantale New Style.—Common Ta. 620.
Yellow Silk.—The English Mail takes some 500 bales on basis of Mianchow, Ta. 385 to Ta. 406. Kotsang Ta. 340 to Ta. 360. Szechang Ta. 330 to Ta. 350.

Share Market

Messrs. J. P. Bisset and Co. write as follows in their report for week ending February 7:—
Beyond commenting on the extensive dullness of share business during the past week there is little to be said. All cases of shares are very quiet and the tone has been on the whole weak. This is by no means unusual during the few days immediately preceding the Chinese New Year Settlement and holidays.

London-Rubber Market

Reuter's Service
London, February 8.—Today's rubber prices were:—
Plantation First Latex Crepe:
Spot: 2s. 3d. paid.
April to June: 2s. 4 1/2d. paid.
Tendency of Market: Steadier.
Total Stocks in London and Liverpool 12,139 tons.
Previous Quotation, London, Feb. 4:—
Spot: 2s. 3d. paid.
April to June: 2s. 4 1/2d. paid.
Tendency of Market: Steady.

Stock Exchange

Shanghai, February 9, 1918.
TODAY'S QUOTATIONS

Official
Anglo Japan Ta. 8.75
Ewo Cotton (ord.) Ta. 160.00
New Eng. Ta. 15.00

Unofficial
S.M.C. 6% deb. 1908 @ Ta. 91.00
S.M.C. 6% deb. 1911 @ Ta. 90.00



MITSUI BANK, LTD

SHANGHAI BRANCH

3 Foochow Road

Capital (Paid-up) Yen 20,000,000.
Reserve " 12,530,000.

Head Office: Tokyo, Japan.
President: Baron Takayasu Mitsui.

Branches:
Osaka, Nishi (Osaka), Kobe, Yokohama, Nagasaki, Moji, Fukuoka, Siamnosaki, Hiroshima, Kyoto, Nagoya, Fukuoka (Tokyo), Otaru.

Bankers:
London: Messrs. Barclays Bank, Ltd.
The London City and
Midland Bank, Ltd.
New York: The National City Bank
of New York.
The Guaranty Trust Co.
of New York.

We transact a
General Banking & Foreign Exchange Business.

S. TAKEDA, Manager.

Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China

Incorporated by Royal Charter
1853.

Capital £1,200,000
Reserve Fund 1,200,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders 1,200,000

Head Office:
25 Abchurch Lane, London, E. C.

Joint of Directors:
Mr. Montagu Cornish Turner, Chairman.
Sir Henry S. Cunningham, K.C.I.E.
Sir Alfred Dent, K.C.M.G.
W. H. Neville Goschen, Esq.
The Rt. Hon. Lord George Hamilton, G.C.S.I.
W. Foot Mitchell, Esq.
Lewis Alexander Wallace, Esq.

Bankers:
The Bank of England.
The London City & Midland Bank Limited.
The London County and Westminster Bank, Limited.
The National Provincial Bank of England, Limited.
The National Bank of Scotland, Limited.

Agencies and Branches:
Amritsar, Bhojpur, Puket, Bangalore, Ipoh, Raigang, Batavia, Karachi, Raigang, Bombay, Kiang, Siam, Calcutta, Kobe, Singapore, Canton, Kuala-Lumpur, Shanghai, Cebu, Madras, Sourabaya, Colombo, Malacca, Talping, Delhi, Manila, (P. M. S.), Poohow, Medan, Tavy (Lower), Haiphong, New York, Burma, Hankow, Peking, Tientsin, Hongkong, Penang, Yokohama.

Shanghai Branch, 15 The Bund.

Drafts granted on the above Agencies and Branches and also on the principal Commercial Cities throughout the world. Bills of Exchange bought. Travelling Letters of Credit issued and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

Interest allowed on Current Deposit Accounts, according to arrangement.

Fixed Deposits are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

L. R. BRENNER, Manager.

BANQUE DE L'INDO-CHINE

Capital Frs. 45,000,000.00
Reserve Frs. 45,000,000.00

Succursales et Agences:
Bangkok, Hanoi, Saigon, Battambang, Hongkong, Shanghai, Canton, Mengzie, Singapore, Djibouti, Noumea, Tientsin, Pondichery, Peking, Tourane, Haiphong, Papouete, Hankou, Pnom-Penh.

Bankers:
In France: Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris; Credit Lyonnais; Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas; Credit Industriel et Commercial; Societe Generale.
In London: The Union of London and Smith's Bank, Ltd.; Comptoir National d'Escompte des Pays-Bas; Credit Lyonnais.

This Shanghai Agency undertakes all banking operations and exchange business, grants credits on goods and approved securities and receives deposits on current and fixed deposits according to arrangement.

L. ARDAIN, Manager.

Banque Belge Pour L'Etranger

Filiale de la Societe Generale de Belgique

Societe Anonyme
Paid-up Capital Frs. 20,000,000

Head Office: BRUSSELS.
London office: 3 Bishopsgate
Branches at Peking, Tientsin, Alexandria, Cairo (Egypt) and Rotterdam.

President:
JEAN JADOT
Gouverneur Societe Generale de Belgique.

Bankers:
London: Martin's Bank, Ltd.
Brussels: Societe Generale de Belgique.
Antwerp: Banque d'Anvers.
Paris: Banque de l'Union Parisienne, Societe Anonyme.
Lyons and Marseilles: Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts Taels and fixed deposits according to arrangement.

Every description of banking and exchange business transacted.

M. DEMETIS, Manager for China.

Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation

Paid-up Capital \$15,000,000

Reserve Funds:—
Sterling £1,500,000 @ 2s. \$15,000,000
Silver 15,500,000
Total \$31,500,000

Reserve Liability of Proprietors \$15,000,000

Head Office: HONGKONG
Court of Directors:
Hon. Mr. S. H. Dodwell, Chairman.
Hon. Mr. P. H. Holyoak, Deputy Chairman.
Hon. Mr. C. E. Anton.
F. C. Butcher, Esq.
G. T. M. Edkins, Esq.
C. S. Gubbay, Esq.
E. V. D. Parr, Esq.
W. L. Patterson, Esq.
Chief Manager:
Hongkong—N. J. STARR.

Branches and Agencies:
Amoy, Ipoh, Peking, Bangkok, Johore, Penang, Batavia, Kobe, Raigang, Bombay, Kuala Lumpur, Saigon, Calcutta, London, S. Francisco, Canton, Lyons, Shanghai, Colombo, Malacca, Singapore, Poohow, Manila, Sourabaya, Hankow, Nagasaki, Tientsin, Harbin, New York, Tientsin, Yokohama.

London County and Westminster Bank, Ltd.

Shanghai Branch: 12, The Bund.
Sub-Agency: 3 Broadway.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and on Fixed Deposits according to arrangement.

Local Bills Discounted.
Credits granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, Africa, China, Japan and America.

A. G. STEPHEN, Manager.

Russo-Asiatic Bank

Capital (fully-paid) 55,000,000
Reserve Fund 35,000,000
Kpg. Ta. 1,750,000

Capital Contributed by the Chinese Government 5,500,000
Reserve Fund 1,750,000

Head Office: PETERSBURG.
Paris Office: 3, Rue Boudreau.
London Office: 64, Old Broad St., E.C.

Bankers:
London: Messrs. Glyn, Mills, Currie & Co.
Paris: Societe Generale pour favoriser le Developpement du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France. Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas.
Lyons: Societe Generale pour favoriser le Developpement du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France.

Far Eastern Branches and Agencies:
Bombay, Harbin, Peking, Changchun, Hongkong, Shanghai, Chefoo, Newchwang, Tientsin, Dairen, Nicolayowak, Vladivostok, Hallan, O-Amur, Yokohama, Hankow.

81 Branches and Agencies in Russia, Siberia and Mongolia.

SHANGHAI BRANCH
Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits in Taels, Dollars and Roubles. Terms on application.

Local Bills discounted. Special facilities for Russian Exchange.

Foreign Exchange on the principal cities of the world bought and sold. Safe Deposit Boxes.

L. JEZIEWSKI, G. CARRERE, Managers for China, Japan and India.

The Bank of Canton, Limited.

Incorporated 1912.

Authorized Capital H.\$2,000,000
Subscribed and paid up Capital H.\$1,371,500
Reserve Fund H.\$128,000
Investment reserve fund H.\$20,600

Head Office:
No. 6 Des Voeux Road, Hongkong.

Shanghai Office:
No. 2 Ningpo Road.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits according to arrangement.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

C. C. WONG, Act. Manager.

The Bank of China

(Specialty authorized by Presidential Mandate of 15th April 1915)

Authorized Capital \$50,000,000.00
Paid-up Capital:
Chinese Government 10,000,000.00
Chinese Mercantile Community 2,313,500.00
Total \$12,313,500.00
Reserve Fund 1,092,564.93

Head Office: PEKING.
Branches and Agencies:
Peking, Tientsin, Newchwang, Mukden, Changchun, Harbin, Dairen, Tsinan, Tientsin, Kaifung, Hankow, Ichang, Shansi, Wuhu, Yangchow, Chinkiang, Nanking, Shanghai, Hangchow, Ningpo, Poohow, Canton, Nanchang, Taiyuen, etc., etc.

SHANGHAI BRANCH
2 HANKOW ROAD.
Loans granted on approved securities. Local bills discounted. Interest allowed on Tael Current Accounts at 2 per cent per annum, on Dollar Current Accounts at 1 per cent per annum, and on Fixed Deposits at the following rates:
For 3 months at the rate of 3 per cent per annum.
For 6 months at the rate of 4 per cent per annum.
For 12 months at the rate of 5 per cent per annum.

SUNG HAN CHANG, Manager.

Banque Industrielle de Chine

Capital France 45,000,000
One-third of the Capital, i.e. Frs. 15,000,000, subscribed by THE GOVERNMENT OF THE CHINESE REPUBLIC
Statutes approved by the Government of the Chinese Republic on January 11, 1912.

President Andre Berthelot.
General Manager, A. J. Pernotte.

HEAD OFFICE
74, RUE ST. LAZARE, PARIS.

Branches in Peking, Tientsin, Shanghai, Saigon and Hongkong.

BANKERS:
In France: Societe Generale pour le Developpement du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France.
In London: London County and Westminster Bank, Ltd.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts in Gold or Local currency and Fixed Deposits on application.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Savings accounts in Gold and Local currency.

G. LION, Manager.

1, French Bund, Shanghai.

Yokohama Specie Bank, Limited

(Established 1850.)

Head Office: YOKOHAMA, JAPAN.

Capital Subscribed Yen 45,000,000
Capital Paid-up 35,000,000
Reserve Fund 22,100,000

London Bankers:
Union of London & Smith's Bank, Ltd.
The London Joint Stock Bank, Parr's Bank, Ltd.

Branches and Agencies:
Bombay, London, Shanghai, Calcutta, Los Angeles, Seattle, Changchun, Lyons, Singapore, Dairen, Mukden, Sydney, Hankow, Nagasaki, Tientsin, Harbin, Newchwang, Tokyo, Hongkong, New York, Tsinanfu, Honolulu, Osaka, Tientsin, Kailuen, Peking, Raigang, Kobe, S. Francisco.

SHANGHAI BRANCH
Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits in Taels and Dollars, according to arrangement.

Drafts granted on principal places in Japan, Korea, Formosa and China and the chief commercial places in Europe, India and America, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

K. KODAMA, Manager.

The Shanghai Commercial and Savings Bank, Ltd.

9, Ningpo Road.

Paid-Up Capital \$ 300,000.00
Reserve \$ 10,000.00
Deposits (June 30, 1917) \$1,590,000.00

Correspondents at principal cities in China, and domestic exchange a specialty.

Credits granted on approved securities. Bills discounted.

Current accounts in both taels and dollars with interest, may be opened on application.

Particulars of interest allowed on fixed deposits, in both taels and dollars, will be furnished on request.

K. P. CHEN, General Manager.

Commercial Bank of China

Head Office: SHANGHAI

Subscribed Capital Sh. Tls. 5,000,000
Paid-up Capital ..Sh. Tls. 2,500,000

Advances made on approved securities. Bills discounted.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 2 per cent per annum on daily balances. On Fixed Deposits: For 3 months at 3% per annum. For 6 months at 4% per annum. For 12 months at 5% per annum.

On Deposits in Dollars according to arrangement.

H. C. MARSHALL, Chief Manager.

The Mercantile Bank of India, Ltd.

Authorized Capital £1,500,000
Subscribed Capital 1,125,000
Paid-up Capital 553,500
Reserve Fund 500,000

Head Office, 15 Gracechurch Street, London, E. C.

London Bankers:
Bank of England.
London Joint Stock Bank, Ltd.
Branches & Agencies:
Bombay, Howrah, Madras, Calcutta, Karachi, Penang, Colombo, Rangoon, Port Louis, Dairen, Kota Bharu (Mauritius), Galle, (Kelantan), Rangoon, Hongkong, Kuala Lumpur, Singapore.

Shanghai Branch
441, Ningpo Road
Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits according to arrangement.

Credits granted on approved securities.

Y. R. SUN, Manager.
W. D. KAP, Sub-Manager.

International Banking Corporation

Capital & Surplus U.S. \$5,500,000.00
Undivided Profits U.S. \$1,343,000.00
U.S. \$7,843,000.00

Head Office:
55 Wall Street, New York
National City Bank Building.

London Office:
35 Bishopsgate, E. C.

Branches:
Batavia, Kobe, San Francisco, Bombay, London, Santo Domingo, Calcutta, Manila, Santiago de los Caballeros, Canton, Medellin, Shanghai, Cebu, Panama, Shanghai, Colon, Peking, Singapore, (Cristobal C.Z.), Tientsin, Hankow, San Pedro de Yokohama, Hongkong, Macoris.

Through its close affiliation with the NATIONAL CITY BANK OF NEW YORK, the Corporation is able to offer the special services of the Branches of that Institution established at:—
Bahia, Petrograd, Buenos Aires, Rio de Janeiro, Caracas, Venezuela, Santiago de Cuba, Genoa, Santos, Habana, San Paulo, Moscow, Russia, Valparaiso, Montevideo.

The Corporation issues Commercial and Travellers' Letters of Credit and Travellers' Cheques, receives money on CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNT and FIXED DEPOSIT on terms which may be ascertained on application, and transacts all other descriptions of Banking and Exchange business.

H. C. GULLAND, Manager.

1a Klucking Road, Shanghai.

Nederlandsche Handel Maatschappij

(NETHERLAND TRADING SOCIETY.)

Established 1824.

Paid-up Capital:—
Gulden 60,000,000 (about £5,000,000)
Reserve Fund:
Gulden 11,595,461 (about £966,283)

Head Office: AMSTERDAM.
Head Agency: BATAVIA
Agencies in Holland:
THE HAGUE and ROTTERDAM.

Branches:
Bandjermasin, Padang, Soerakarta, Pandan, Palembang, Teluk-Tinggi, Cheribon, Pekalongan, Tegal, Djember, Penang, Telok-Betong, Djokjakarta, Pontianak, Tjilatjap, Hongkong, Rangoon, Weltevreden, Kota-Radia, Semarang, Langsa, Singapore, Makassar, Soerabaya, Medan.

London Bankers:
Union of London and Smith's Bank, Ltd.

Correspondents at the principal places in Europe, Asia, Australia and North America.

The Bank buys, sells, and receives for collection bills of exchange, issues letters of credit on its branches and correspondents and transacts banking business of every description.

Current accounts kept in taels and dollars.

SHANGHAI INTEREST ALLOWED on current tael accounts and fixed deposits, according to arrangement.

B. G. J. WYNBERG, Manager.

Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation

Savings Bank Office:
12 The Bund, and 9 Broadway.

Deposits of not less than \$1. or over \$100, will be received at one time.

Not more than \$1,200 will be received in one year from any single depositor whose credit balance shall not at any time exceed the sum of \$5,000.

Interest at the rate of 3% per cent per annum will be allowed on the monthly minimum balance. Deposits may be withdrawn on demand. Accounts will be kept either in Mexican Dollars or Taels at the option of the depositor.

Depositors will be presented with Pass Books in which all transactions will be entered. Pass Books

Business and Official Notices

In The United States Consular Court For
The District Of Shanghai, ChinaIn re Estate of
Mrs. Bertha S. Hess
Deceased.NOTICE
TO CREDITORS

Pursuant to an Order of said Court, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against the estate of Mrs. Bertha S. Hess, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers, to V. E. Scott, Administrator of her estate, on or before July 26th, 1918; and all persons owing debts to said deceased are hereby notified to make payment of the same in due course to the said Administrator.

V. E. SCOTT,
Administrator,
No. 13 Whangpoo Road,
Shanghai, China,
Shanghai, China, January 23, 1918.
16652

In The United States Consular Court For
The District Of Shanghai, China.In re Estate of
Beverly Tharrington Davis
Deceased.NOTICE
TO CREDITORS

Pursuant to an Order of said Court, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against the estate of Beverly Tharrington Davis, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers, to R. H. Gregory, Administrator of his estate, on or before July 26, 1918; and all persons owing debts to said deceased are hereby notified to make payment of the same in due course to the said Administrator.

R. H. GREGORY,
Administrator,
22 Museum Road,
Shanghai, China,
Shanghai, China, January 23, 1918.
16651

THE SAVOY HOTEL

No. 21 Broadway, Corner Nanjing
Road, Shanghai, China.

THE HOME OF COMFORT.
CONVENIENTLY Located in the
heart of the settlement, near to
everywhere. Large and airy rooms,
comfortably furnished and complete
in every respect, with bath con-
nections.

Efficient service ever at hand.
Excellent Cuisine, providing the
best the market affords.
Reception rooms, private dining
rooms, and Billiard Room for the use
of Guests.

Reasonable rates by the day, or
week, American or European Plan.
A Medium Priced Hotel, providing
every convenience and comfort. Hotel
attendant meets all incoming Steam-
ers and Trains.

THE SAVOY HOTEL CO.

Proprietors.
Telephone 2510.

NOTICE

The National Commercial
Bank, Limited (formerly known as
The Chekiang Shing Nih Char-
tered Bank, Limited), will carry
on business at its new office, 14
Peking Road (corner of Peking and
Kiangse Roads), on and from the
15th February, 1918.

A. D. C.

178th Production

"The Witness
FOR
The Defence"

A Play in Four Acts

BY

A. E. W. Mason

Friday, 15th Feb., 1918
Saturday, 16th Feb., 1918

AT 9 P.M.

Portion of the proceeds to be
devoted to

'Sailors War Orphans' Fund'

Booking for the above two
performances will open at
Messrs. Moutrie & Co., Ltd.,
on Friday, 8th Feb., 1918.

By Order,

Wm. Armstrong
Business Manager
16734

CARPETS OF QUALITY

HWA YENG'S Factory—large, airy,
modernized—invites your inspection
of their Prime Quality Tientsin Car-
pets. Made from the finest, fadeless,
camel wool, procurable only in the
carpet district of Tientsin, these car-
pets are beautifully designed, either
in foreign or Chinese patterns, and
the finish is perfect.

You Will Need Carpets in Your Home
This Winter

Try HWA YENG'S—They beautify
your home, bring out expressions of
admiration from your guests, and the
cost is exceedingly cheap.

Prices according to quality
from \$7.50 upward.

HWA YENG CARPET FACTORY,
127 Peking Road,
You can't miss our factory: it's
right on the road.

TO LET
OFFICES

at

No. 45 Szechuen Road

Very reasonable charge

Apply 40 Szechuen Rd.

COMPRADORE

WANTED, Compradore for an
import and export firm. Must fur-
nish cash security for Taels 10,000.
Apply to: "Merchants."

Hongkong and Shanghai
Banking Corporation.

SHANGHAI BRANCH.

Notice is hereby given that the
Register of Shares of the Corpora-
tion, at this Branch, will be closed
from the 11th to the 23rd Feb-
ruary, both days inclusive, during
which period no transfer of shares
can be effected.

By order of the Court of Direc-
tors,

(Sgd.) A. Stephen,

Manager.

Shanghai, 1st February, 1918.

THE GATHAY LACE CO.

19 Nanking Road, Shanghai

The Chief Manufacturers
and Exporters of Hand-made
Laces, Embroideries, Etc.

Big Stock

of

FILET LACES

for

WHOLESALE

BORN 1915

STILL EXISTING



Widler & Company
Chungking, West China.

ANTIMONY
REGULUS

(99% Pure)

ALWAYS IN STOCK

Apply, Hupeh Government
Smelting Works, Wuchang.

Tel. address "HUPEH MINE"
16668

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL NEWS

Yangtzepoo Cotton Mill Pays 25 Per Cent

The third ordinary meeting of the shareholders of the Yangtzepoo Cotton Mill, Ltd., was held yesterday morning in the office of the general managers, Messrs. Jardine, Matheson and Co. Mr. John Johnstone presided, supported by Mr. H. M. Dalgleish and Mr. Pan Ching-pu, directors, and Mr. James Kerfoot, secretary. Shares to the number of 115,315 were represented.

When the notice of the meeting and the auditor's report had been read the chairman said:

"I propose with your approval to take the report and accounts for the year ending December 31, 1917, which have been in your hands for some days, as read."

"When last addressing you and reviewing the situation, I said prospects were brighter and the statistical position good. We were favored with good trading throughout the year, especial during the last six months, when the profit on our yarn was exceptionally large. Cloth has not done as well as the previous year, due to the higher price, which always restricts consumption, but we must not complain; in fact, it is a matter for congratulation that in a little over three years working we can place before you such a satisfactory statement."

"The profit for the twelve months, after deducting the Tael 35,000, which have already been paid in dividend on the Preference Shares for 1916, amounts to Tael 672,460.25, which, with the amount brought forward, leaves Tael 877,488.43 available for the proposed appropriations, which the Consulting Committee venture to hope will have your approval. As you will have seen from the report, it is pro-

HONMA HOSPITAL,
No. 24 Miller Road. Tel. North 2961.

Dr. T. YAMADA,
(former Assistant at the Imperial
University at Tokyo and
Fukuoka.)
Internal Medicine,
Children's Diseases.

Dr. K. HONMA,
(former Assistant at the Imperial
University at Fukuoka.)
Women's Diseases,
Confinement, Surgery,
Skin Diseases,
Venereal Diseases.

International Recreation Club

OFFICIAL MEETING

(KIANGWAN)

12th, 13th, 14th and 16th
February, 1918
(Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday
and Saturday)

The First Saddling Bell will be
rung punctually at 11.15 a.m.
each day, and Off Day, 16th
February, at 1.30 p.m.
Tiffin interval will be after the 4th
Race each day.

Tickets of Admission for the three
Official Race Days and Off Day to
the unreserved part of the
Compound only, may be obtained
at the Gate or from the Club
House, 126 Bubbling Well Road.
PRICE \$3 each.

Single Day Tickets obtainable at
the Gate only. PRICE \$1 each.

Special Trains: 10.45 a.m., 11.25
a.m., 12.25 p.m., 1.00 p.m., 1.30
p.m., 2.00 p.m.

Off Day, 1.00 p.m., 1.30 p.m.
Tiffins will be served by Messrs.
Shepherd and Ih Tse Shan at
the Race Course.

By order,

Y. J. CHANG,

Secretary.

16761

ground for every country. If time
would permit I might mention other
matters which militate against the
Chinese mills. As I and my pre-
decessors have repeatedly pointed
out, until the Chinese Government
take drastic action as regards pro-
hibiting the adulteration of cotton,
the mills in this country will have an
uphill fight as compared with the
Japanese mills.

"I cannot think of anything else
that will interest you, but if share-
holders wish to ask any questions I
shall be pleased to answer them to
the best of my ability."

No questions were asked, and the
following resolutions were unanim-
ously adopted:

Proposed by the chairman and
seconded by Mr. Dalgleish—that the
report and accounts as presented be
adopted and passed; that a dividend
of Tael 1.25 be paid on the ordinary
shares, and that a bonus of Tael
12,000 be paid to the staff at the
mills.

Proposed by Mr. Clark and second-
ed by Mr. Douglas Fleming—that a
donation of Tael 7,500 be paid each
to the British Red Cross and the
Soldiers' and Sailors' Widows and
Orphans Funds.

Proposed by Mr. Förster and
seconded by Mr. Shaw—that Messrs.
J. Johnstone, R. M. E. Dalgleish, J.
W. C. Bonnar, Woo Ling-shu and
Pan Ching-pu be re-elected as the
Consulting Committee.

Proposed by Mr. Michael and
seconded by Mr. Piercy—that Messrs.
Lowe, Bingham and Matthews be re-
elected auditors.

The Chairman thanked share-
holders for their attendance and said
that dividend warrants would be
posted.

BAR SILVER

London, February 5.—Today's
silver price were:—
Bar Silver Spot: 43 1/4 d. Quiet.
Previous, Quotation, London, Feb.
4:—
Bar Silver Spot: 43 1/4 d. Steadier.

Amusements

VICTORIA THEATRE

TODAY

MATINEE

AND

TONIGHT

"THE MORALS
OF MARCUS"

FIVE PARTS

MATINEE

ON

MONDAY and TUESDAY

at 8.15 p.m.

New Program for Each Matinee

U. K. METAL MARKET

London, February 7.—Today's
metal price were:—

Standard Copper G. M. B.
f.o.b. (Nominal) 110 5 0
American Electrolytic 99
90% Copper f.o.b. 125 0 0
Lead L. B. c.l.f. per ton.... Nominal
Soft Lead "Spanish" f.o.b.
(nett) 29 0 0
Quicksilver, Second hand
Ex Warehouse f.o.b. (1/-
Extra in flask) 20 10 0
(Nominal)
Muntz Metal, f.o.b. Lon-
don or Liverpool (less
1/4%) Nominal
Standard Tin (Cash) 298 15 0
Spelter (ord soft) f.o.b. . 52 0 0
Galvanised Sheets 24 Gauge
f. o. b. 26 5 0
Standard Tin (3 Months) . 296 10 0

COMMERCIAL CABLES

London, February 7.—Today's
rates, prices and deliveries were:—

Consols 2 1/4% for a-c. 54 1/2 d.
Cheques on London at Paris Fr. 27.15
T. T. on London at New
York G. 4.76 1/2
Bar Silver (Spot) 49 1/2 d.
Bank of England Rate of
Discount 5%
Market Rate of Discount 4 1/2 %
Cotton Egyptian Fully Good
Fair Sakellaridis 28.56 d.
Cotton; M. G. Fine Scinde
and Bengal 17.52 d.
Cotton; Goodmiddling
Americans 23.72 d.
Plantation Rubber March
(Paid) 28 3/4 d.
Deliveries China Silk 62 Bales
Deliveries Canton Silk 5
Deliveries Japan Silk 44
Tone of Tea Market nothing doing.
Rubber Total Stocks in London or
Liverpool 12,120 Tons.

Men-of-War In Port

Section	Date	From	Name	Flag and Rating	Tons	Guns	Man	Commander
MMB	Apr. ..		D de Lagree	Fr g-b.	85	..	..	..
CNWP	Oct. 36	Curtis	Nightingale	Br g-b.	85	..	..	..
P&O	do	do	Samar	Am g-b.	..	..	..	..
TPD W	Nov. 18	Curtis	Villalobos	Am g-b.	..	..	..	..
Int. D	..	do	Warren	Am trp.	..	..	..	..

AMUSEMENTS

Olympic Theatre

SHORT SEASON: 5 NIGHTS ONLY

Beginning February 14th at 9.15 p.m.

HORACE GOLDIN

THE GREAT ROYAL ILLUSIONIST

"MONARCH OF MYSTERY"

AND FULL COMPANY

Presenting a Series of

NEW SENSATIONAL SPECTACULAR SURPRISES

AND

A Carnival of Conjuring, Introducing

THE OLD AND NEW

ALSO

BARBARA BABBINGTON

England's Talented Comedienne, in Songs from her repertoire.

The MOST Sensational and Surprising
The MOST Mystifying and Weird
The MOST Entertaining and Amusing

Prices: \$2.00 \$1.00

Booking at S. MOUTRIE & CO., LTD.

ISIS Theatre

Corner of JUKONG and
N. SZECHUEN ROADS

This Theatre has been built on the most Hygienic
and Sanitary Principle for the Comfort and Health
of our Patrons, and is kept comfortably warm,
provided with Cosy Seats—MOST REASONABLE
PRICES.

Commencing on Monday, 11th February

THE VOICE ON THE WIRE

ONE OF THE BEST, IF NOT THE BEST, DETECTIVE SERIALS EVER
15 Episodes IMPORTED INTO CHINA 30 Reels

Every reel full of Thrills, Sensations and Surprises. Story Consistent;
Devoid of Absurdities.

It is a powerful drama of intrigue, of mystery, of keen detective work;
of tremendous scenes and tense situations.

That popular Universal Star BEN WILSON plays John Shirley, a
criminal investigator. He is called upon to solve the mystery of a suc-
cession of mysterious crimes, each of which is preceded by a warning by
telephone—the mysterious "VOICE ON THE WIRE."

The beautiful and clever artiste NEBA GERBER is the leading wo-
man in this great Serial.

The story is founded on the novel by the celebrated author EUSTACE
HALE BALL.

Don't Miss a Single Episode of this Interesting Picture



ISIS Theatre

TODAY MATINEE

at 3 p.m. Showing

THE CONCLUDING EPISODE

OF THE

PURPLE DOMINO

Supported by amusing comedies
and the dramatic story in two
parts

"ANTIQUE ENGAGEMENT RING"

TONIGHT TONIGHT

SHOWING

The Fine Military Drama in
3 Parts

"ROYAL CONSPIRACY"

AND

The Screaming L-Ko Comedy
In 2 Parts

"UNDER NEW MANAGEMENT"

Matinee on Monday, 11th Feb.

GENERAL SHIPPING NEWS

Future Sailings

FOR AMERICA AND CANADA

Date	Time	Destination	Ship's Name	Flag	Agent
Feb 14	3.00	San Francisco	Shinyo maru	Jap. O.S.K.	Alexander
15	12.00	Tacoma and Seattle	Sowa maru	Jap. N.Y.K.	Alexander
17	12.00	Seattle etc.	Encador	Am. P.M.S.S.Co.	Alexander
17	12.00	San Francisco	Korea maru	Jap. N.Y.K.	Alexander
17	12.00	Seattle etc.	Fushimi maru	Jap. N.Y.K.	Alexander
20	12.00	San Francisco	Columbia	Am. P.M.S.S.Co.	Alexander

FOR JAPAN PORTS

Feb 10	9.30	Nagasaki, Moji & Kobe	Takashima maru	Jap. N.Y.K.	Alexander
11	11.00	Nagasaki, Moji & Kobe	Shinyo maru	Jap. O.S.K.	Alexander
12	12.00	Nagasaki, Moji & Kobe	Yawata maru	Jap. N.Y.K.	Alexander
14	12.00	Nagasaki, Moji & Kobe	Kama maru	Jap. N.Y.K.	Alexander
15	12.00	Nagasaki, Moji & Kobe	Wakana maru	Jap. N.Y.K.	Alexander
16	12.00	Nagasaki, Moji & Kobe	Yamashiro maru	Jap. N.Y.K.	Alexander

FOR EUROPE, INDIA, STRAITS, ETC.

Feb 10	12.00	Java Ports, Liverpool etc.	Tikini	Dut. H.C.T.Co.	Alexander
			Kawachi maru	Jap. N.Y.K.	Alexander
			Inaba maru	Jap. N.Y.K.	Alexander

FOR SOUTHERN PORTS

Feb 10	12.00	Swatow & Hongkong	Shuntien	Br. B.S.S.	Alexander
11	11.00	Swatow & Hongkong	Shuntien	Br. B.S.S.	Alexander
12	12.00	Swatow & Hongkong	Shuntien	Br. B.S.S.	Alexander
13	12.00	Swatow & Hongkong	Shuntien	Br. B.S.S.	Alexander
14	12.00	Swatow & Hongkong	Shuntien	Br. B.S.S.	Alexander
15	12.00	Swatow & Hongkong	Shuntien	Br. B.S.S.	Alexander
16	12.00	Swatow & Hongkong	Shuntien	Br. B.S.S.	Alexander
17	12.00	Swatow & Hongkong	Shuntien	Br. B.S.S.	Alexander
18	12.00	Swatow & Hongkong	Shuntien	Br. B.S.S.	Alexander
19	12.00	Swatow & Hongkong	Shuntien	Br. B.S.S.	Alexander
20	12.00	Swatow & Hongkong	Shuntien	Br. B.S.S.	Alexander

FOR NORTHERN PORTS

Feb 12	noon	Dalry	SAKAI maru	Jap. S.M.R.	Alexander
13	9.00	Tsingtao	Tencho maru	Jap. O.S.K.	Alexander
14	12.00	Dalry	Iselin maru	Jap. S.M.R.	Alexander
15	9.00	Dalry	Kobe maru	Jap. S.M.R.	Alexander
16	12.00	Tsingtao and Dalry	Pansa	Jap. S.M.R.	Alexander
17	12.00	Vladivostok	Kobokumaru	Jap. S.M.R.	Alexander
18	12.00	Tsingtao and Dalry	Kobokumaru	Jap. S.M.R.	Alexander

FOR RIVER PORTS

Feb 10	5.00	Wuhu	Tameli	Br. B.S.S.	Alexander
11	12.00	Wuhu	Tameli	Br. B.S.S.	Alexander
12	12.00	Wuhu	Tameli	Br. B.S.S.	Alexander
13	12.00	Wuhu	Tameli	Br. B.S.S.	Alexander
14	12.00	Wuhu	Tameli	Br. B.S.S.	Alexander
15	12.00	Wuhu	Tameli	Br. B.S.S.	Alexander
16	12.00	Wuhu	Tameli	Br. B.S.S.	Alexander
17	12.00	Wuhu	Tameli	Br. B.S.S.	Alexander
18	12.00	Wuhu	Tameli	Br. B.S.S.	Alexander
19	12.00	Wuhu	Tameli	Br. B.S.S.	Alexander
20	12.00	Wuhu	Tameli	Br. B.S.S.	Alexander

A.M. M.N.—Midnight D.L.—Daylight.

Arrivals

Date	From	Ship's Name	Tons	Flag	Agent	Notice
Feb 9	Ningpo	Talshun	1612	Chi. C.M.S.N.Co.	KLYW	
9	Hankow	Kasuga maru	3387	Jap. N.Y.K.	NYKW	
9	Foochow	Sanning	1670	Br. B.S.S.	ONW	
9	Foochow	Hsiao	1839	Chi. C.M.S.N.Co.	KLYW	

Departures

Date	For	Ship's Name	Tons	Flag	Agent
Feb 9	Tsingtao & Dalry	Hakushin maru	372	Jap. S.M.R.	
9	Hankow	Kwangle	1268	Chi. C.M.S.N.Co.	
9	Hankow	Tuckwa	3770	Br. J.M. & Co.	
9	Hankow	Dunera	3480	Br. P.O.	
9	Ningpo	Talshun	1612	Chi. C.M.S.N.Co.	

Vessels In Harbor And At Woosung

Arrived	From	Ship's Name	Tons	Flag	Agent	Notice
Feb 7	Japan	Asosan maru	1221	Jap. M.R.K.	TKDW	
Feb 8	Hankow	Decallan	7030	Br. B.S.S.	KND	
8	Amoy	Hwabon	2067	Chi. C.M.S.N.Co.	YD	
8	Ningpo	Hatchi	3115	Chi. C.M.S.N.Co.	YD	
8	Ningpo	Hatchi	3115	Chi. C.M.S.N.Co.	YD	
8	Ningpo	Hatchi	3115	Chi. C.M.S.N.Co.	YD	
8	Ningpo	Hatchi	3115	Chi. C.M.S.N.Co.	YD	
8	Ningpo	Hatchi	3115	Chi. C.M.S.N.Co.	YD	
8	Ningpo	Hatchi	3115	Chi. C.M.S.N.Co.	YD	
8	Ningpo	Hatchi	3115	Chi. C.M.S.N.Co.	YD	
8	Ningpo	Hatchi	3115	Chi. C.M.S.N.Co.	YD	

Vessels Loading

For River Ports

HANKOW AND PORTS.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer Poyang, Capt. Carnahan, will leave from the French Bund on Monday, February 11, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield & Swire, Agents, French Bund, Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 461.

HANKOW AND PORTS.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer Poyang, Capt. Carnahan, will leave from the French Bund on Monday, February 11, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield & Swire, Agents, French Bund, Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 461.

HANKOW AND PORTS.—The Indo-China Steam Navigation Co.'s Steamer Suifu, tons 2,671 Capt. Bell, will leave on Friday, February 15, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to Jardine, Matheson & Co. Ltd., General Managers, Passengers Tel. No. 240, Freight Tel. No. 250.

HANKOW AND PORTS.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer Luenyi, Capt. Fraser, will leave from the French Bund on Friday, February 15, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield & Swire, Agents, French Bund, Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 461.

HANKOW AND PORTS.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer Luenyi, Capt. Fraser, will leave from the French Bund on Friday, February 15, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield & Swire, Agents, French Bund, Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 461.

HANKOW AND PORTS.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer Luenyi, Capt. Fraser, will leave from the French Bund on Friday, February 15, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield & Swire, Agents, French Bund, Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 461.

HANKOW AND PORTS.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer Luenyi, Capt. Fraser, will leave from the French Bund on Friday, February 15, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield & Swire, Agents, French Bund, Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 461.

For Southern Ports

SWATOW AND HONGKONG.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer Shuntien, Capt. Northcombe, will leave from the pootung wharf on Sunday, February 10, at 10 a.m. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield & Swire, Agents, French Bund, Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 461.

SWATOW, HONGKONG & CANTON.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer Shuntien, Capt. Northcombe, will leave from the pootung wharf on Sunday, February 10, at 10 a.m. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield & Swire, Agents, French Bund, Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 461.

SWATOW, HONGKONG & CANTON.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer Shuntien, Capt. Northcombe, will leave from the pootung wharf on Sunday, February 10, at 10 a.m. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield & Swire, Agents, French Bund, Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 461.

SWATOW, HONGKONG & CANTON.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer Shuntien, Capt. Northcombe, will leave from the pootung wharf on Sunday, February 10, at 10 a.m. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield & Swire, Agents, French Bund, Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 461.

SWATOW, HONGKONG & CANTON.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer Shuntien, Capt. Northcombe, will leave from the pootung wharf on Sunday, February 10, at 10 a.m. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield & Swire, Agents, French Bund, Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 461.

SWATOW, HONGKONG & CANTON.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer Shuntien, Capt. Northcombe, will leave from the pootung wharf on Sunday, February 10, at 10 a.m. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield & Swire, Agents, French Bund, Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 461.

SWATOW, HONGKONG & CANTON.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer Shuntien, Capt. Northcombe, will leave from the pootung wharf on Sunday, February 10, at 10 a.m. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield & Swire, Agents, French Bund, Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 461.

SWATOW, HONGKONG & CANTON.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer Shuntien, Capt. Northcombe, will leave from the pootung wharf on Sunday, February 10, at 10 a.m. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield & Swire, Agents, French Bund, Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 461.

SWATOW, HONGKONG & CANTON.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer Shuntien, Capt. Northcombe, will leave from the pootung wharf on Sunday, February 10, at 10 a.m. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield & Swire, Agents, French Bund, Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 461.

SWATOW, HONGKONG & CANTON.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer Shuntien, Capt. Northcombe, will leave from the pootung wharf on Sunday, February 10, at 10 a.m. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield & Swire, Agents, French Bund, Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 461.

SWATOW, HONGKONG & CANTON.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer Shuntien, Capt. Northcombe, will leave from the pootung wharf on Sunday, February 10, at 10 a.m. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield & Swire, Agents, French Bund, Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 461.

SWATOW, HONGKONG & CANTON.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer Shuntien, Capt. Northcombe, will leave from the pootung wharf on Sunday, February 10, at 10 a.m. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield & Swire, Agents, French Bund, Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 461.

C. N. C.

CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

YANGTSE RIVER & CHINA COAST PORTS. FAST SCHEDULE SERVICES.

For CHINKIANG, NANKING, WUHU, KIUKIANG, and HANKOW.—S.S. Luenyi, Ngankin, Poyang, Tungting, *Chungking and *Wuchang. Sailing from the French Bund at midnight. These steamers connect with the Company's regular lines on the Upper Yangtze and Hunan Lake.

*The s.s. Wuchang and Chungking are especially fitted to handle heavy lifts. Regular sailings every Tuesday, Wednesday, Friday and Saturday at midnight.

For HONGKONG and CANTON.—S.S. Yingchow, Sinkiang, Shantung, Sunning and Suiyang. Sailing from the French Bund and connection at Hongkong with the Company's steamers for Hothow, Pakhoi, Haiphong, Manila, Cebu, Iloilo, Zamboanga and Australian ports.

Sailing from the French Bund every Tuesday, Thursday, and Sunday.

For TIENTSIN and PEKING via WEIHAIWEI and CHEFOO.—S.S. Tungchow, Fengchen, Shantung and Shantung. Sailing from the French Bund. During the winter months sailings are irregular owing to weather conditions.

For NINGPO.—S.S. Hsin Peking. Sailing will be suspended by this vessel from the 4th inst. owing to overhaul. S.S. Hsin Peking will resume her run on Wednesday, 20th inst. at 4 p.m. as usual. For further particulars regarding passage money, etc., see "THE TAIKOO SHIPPING GAZETTE," obtainable from the undersigned, or from The International Sleeping Car Express Train Co., or from Messrs. THOMAS COOK & SON, 15 The Bund.

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE.

Freight: Telephone No. 77. Agents: 11-11 French Bund.

Passage: Telephone No. 91.

PACIFIC MAIL S.S. CO.

"SUNSHINE BELT" Trans-Pacific Service

By the New, 14,000 Ton, Oil Burning Steamers "ECUADOR" "VENEZUELA" "COLOMBIA"

AMERICAN REGISTRY

SAILINGS FROM SHANGHAI (Subject to Change)

For San Francisco via Kobe, Yokohama and Honolulu	For Hongkong via Manila
S.S. ECUADOR Mar. 2	S.S. ECUADOR Feb. 9
S.S. COLOMBIA Mar. 30	S.S. COLOMBIA Mar. 9

Steamers equipped with most modern improvements for the safety and comfort of passengers. One and two bed staterooms only. No Upper Berths. Tickets interchangeable with Canadian Pacific Ocean Services, Ltd., and Toyo Kisen Kaisha.

East India Service

By the Modern, Oil Burning Steamers "COLUSA" 16,000 tons "SANTA CRUZ" 15,000 tons

AMERICAN REGISTRY

SAILINGS FROM MANILA (Subject to Change)

For Colombo via Singapore and Calcutta	For San Francisco via Cebu and Honolulu
S.S. COLUSA Feb. 23	S.S. COLUSA Apr. 8
S.S. SANTA CRUZ Apr. 23	S.S. SANTA CRUZ June 6

Safety and comfort of passengers our first consideration. For information re freighter passage apply to

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY

1-B Nanking Road, Palace Hotel Building. Telephone Central 5954 Cable Address "Solano"

O. S. K.

OSAKA SHOEN KAISHA

(Osaka Mercantile S. S. Co.) Under Mail Contract with the Imperial Japanese Government

SAILINGS FROM SHANGHAI

(Subject to Alteration)

AMERICAN LINE

For Tacoma and Seattle, Wash. Via Pacific, calling at Nagasaki or Moji, Kobe, Yokohama, Shimoda, Yokohama and Victoria, B. C. arr. leave. "MANILA MARU" (18,000 tons) Capt. N. Kobayashi, Feb. 12, Feb. 13

For Hongkong arr. leave. "MEXICO MARU" (12,000 tons) Capt. K. Komiya, Feb. 21, Feb. 22

CHINA COASTING LINE For Dairen and Tsingtau arr. leave. "KOHOKU MARU" (2,610 tons) Capt. M. Oyama, Feb. 22, Feb. 24

For Foochow, Keelung and Takao arr. leave. "KEELUNG MARU" (1,569 tons) Capt. T. Kamiashi, Feb. 12, Feb. 14

The Company also run numerous steamers from Japan to South America, Australia, India, China, Korea, Vladivostok, and also between the Principal Ports in Japan.

For freight, passage and further information, please apply to:—

M. YAMAUCHI, Manager. OSAKA SHOEN KAISHA Union Building, 4 The Bund. Tel. Address: SHOEN, SHANGHAI. Tels. 4234, 4235.

JAMES MAGILL & Co.

Cargo delivered at any Address in Shanghai. Furniture and Curios Packed for Shipment by Expert Packers

SHIPPING AND FORWARDING AGENTS. Telephone 1848 83, Szechuen Road

CANADIAN PACIFIC

OCEAN SERVICES LIMITED

TRANS-PACIFIC LINES

QUICKEST TIME ACROSS THE PACIFIC

HONGKONG RACES

25-27th FEBRUARY

Direct Service

Via

"Empress" Steamers

Bookings now being made

For further information regarding passenger fares, sailings, etc. apply to

G. M. JACKSON

General Agent, Passenger Department, 19-A The Bund, Palace Hotel Building. Tel. Central 182.

For through bills of lading, quotation of freight rates, etc. apply to

L. E. N. RYAN, agent,

Corner Peking and Yuen Ming Yuen Roads. Tel. Central 181.

T. K. K.

SHANGHAI BRANCH OFFICE

TOYO KISEN KAISHA

(ORIENTAL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.)

Imperial Japanese and U. S. M. Line to San Francisco from Shanghai via Nagasaki, Kobe, Yokohama and Honolulu.

SEMI-TROPICAL ROUTE.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FOR HONGKONG DIRECT

PROPOSED SAILINGS FOR SAN FRANCISCO.

SHINYO MARU 22,000 tons, from Shanghai, Feb. 12, 1918
KOREA MARU 20,000 tons, from Shanghai, Mar. 12, 1918

All the steamers of this Company are thoroughly modern and up-to-date. Equipped with Wireless Telegraph, Submarine Signals, Laundry, Children's Nursery, Ladies' Lounge, and all other modern improvements for safety and comfort. String Orchestra, Moving Picture Performances, Deck Dances. Service and Cuisine unexcelled.

REDUCED FIRST CLASS RATES by the steamers Nippon Maru and Persia Maru offering superior accommodation, first-class cuisine and service.

Lay-Over privileges allowed at all ports of call. Interchangeable with steamers of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, and Canadian Pacific Ocean Services Ltd.

Railway transportation between Nagasaki, Kobe, and Yokohama may be had on application to the purser.

T. N. ALEXANDER, Manager.

North China Insurance Co.'s Building

Phone No. 3229.

(Entrance, 71 Szechuen Road.)

CHINA MAIL S.S. CO., LTD.

FREIGHT AND PASSENGERS

S.S. CHINA

(AMERICAN REGISTRY)

WILL SAIL FROM SHANGHAI FOR

SAN FRANCISCO

VIA NAGASAKI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA AND HONOLULU

APR. 13, JUNE 24, SEP. 3

AN UNSURPASSED HIGH-CLASS PASSENGER

SERVICE AT INTERMEDIATE RATE

REDUCED RATES TO MISSIONARIES

FOR HONGKONG

MAR. 31, JUNE 11, AUG. 22

(On the outward voyage the steamer will come up the river and will be berthed at the Shanghai and Hongkong Wharf Co.'s Hongkong Wharf. Entrance at No. 34 Broadway.)

G. J. PETROCELLI, FRT. AND PASS. AGENT

NO. 6 KIUKIANG

Business and Official Notices

Notice To Mariners

No. 652

China Sea

Chinkiang District

Yangtze River

Tienhsengkang River Bank Protection Works

Spar Buoy Established

Referring to Notices to Mariners Nos. 627 and 645, NOTICE is hereby given that a Red Spar Buoy has been moored on the most easterly of the spur-dikes protecting the left bank of the Yangtze River between Tienhsengkang and North Tree Beacon. From the buoy, North Tree Beacon bears S. 73° E., distant 1.6 cables.

This spar buoy is not moored on the extremity of the danger and vessels must pass to the westward of the buoy at a distance of not less than one cable.

All bearings given are magnetic. By Order of the Inspector General of Customs,

W. FERD. TYLER,
Coast Inspector.

THE MARITIME CUSTOMS,
Shanghai, 9th February, 1918.

Ferry-Boat

Wanted Twin-Screw Boat with full specification.

C. A. MARTINHO MARQUES & Co.,
1A Jinkee Road.

Tel. No. Central 380.

MARRIED

STRASSMAN-ROS.—On February 9, 1918, at the Church of the Sacred Heart of Jesus, Shanghai, by Father Baumert, and in the presence of Walter A. Adams, Esq., American Vice-Consul, Edward Strassman to Josefa Angela (Pepita) Ros.

NOTICE

I hereby give notice that I have resigned from the Managership of the "Burlington Hotel" as from the 18th February, 1918, and that all written and verbal guarantees given by me in connection with the affairs of this Hotel are now cancelled and withdrawn.

J. A. W. LOUREIRO,
Manager,
"Burlington Hotel."

16792

FRESH BUTTER

"Daisy" Brand

"Meadow" Brand

FRESH & PURE

May be obtained from
all Storekeepers.

Imported by

GEDDES & CO., LTD.

Tel. 346.

Agents

For Tls. 2,600

you can purchase a

MOTOR LAUNCH

Its dimensions are 30' 0" x 7' 0" x 2' 0"

Speed 9 M.P.H.

Engines, twin cylinder 7 1/2" x 9"; the hull is teak. Forward cabin 2 berths with stove, filter, etc.; Main cabin 14' 0" long, 2 folding and 2 couch beds; lighted with gas, and fitted in sumptuous manner; Bridge deck 7' 6" x 7' 6", seats 6 to 8 people; Searchlight fitted to forward cabin; Engine controlled from bridge deck.

Boat is complete in every detail and may be seen on application to Box 256, The China Press.

Tls. 2,600 or nearest offer

16802

WARNING

STOLEN CHEQUES

Sometime between 8.15 p.m. February 8th and 8.45 a.m. February 9th, 1918, the following described cheques were stolen from the Comptroller's Office of Carter, Macy & Co., Inc., No. 2A Kiukiang Road:

Bank of Canton, No. 04581 dated 9/2/18 for Tls. 4,000 payable to bearer.

Bank of Canton, No. 04582 dated 9/2/18 for Tls. 1,000 payable to bearer.

The public are hereby warned against acceptance, and it is requested that any information regarding same be given to the Police or to the undersigned.

WAI LUK CHUNE,
2A Kiukiang Road.

16803



I ask you a Question!

CAN you be successful in life, if you do not know your own character and capacities, and the heart and mind of those with whom you are connected? NO!

I'll tell you by HOROSCOPE, studied and written by myself. I am not a Fortune-Teller, but a well-known Telepathist, Astrologist and Graphologist.

DR. JOHN,

Central Building, 18 Nanking Rd.

Office hours: 11-12 and 5-7.

Telephone Central 2279.

Open on Holidays.

16736

New Provisions

English Ham, \$1.00 per lb.
American Potatoes and Mackerel.

Motor Delivery Service

C. EDDIE & CO.

1113-15 Broadway
Telephone North 689

BILL SMITH

"Labour and capital should never be arrayed against each other. The solution is in profit sharing."

"Elephant Head" Three Star Brandy is guaranteed.

ASK BILL!

Garner, Quelch & Co.
Sole Agents

DEATH

WEEKS.—At the Isolation Hospital on the 9th inst. Charles W. Weeks, of London, England. Funeral today at 3.30 p.m. Bubbling Well. Home papers please copy.

DEATH

KAHLER.—On the 8th February, 1918, at the General Hospital, Shanghai, William R. Kähler, aged 70 years. The funeral will take place at the Bubbling Well Cemetery, at 4.30 p.m. today (Sunday). All friends are invited to attend. No flowers by request.

Shanghai Foreign Exchange Bankers Association.

The Exchange Banks, which are members of the above Association, will be closed for the transaction of public business on Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday, the 11th, 12th, 13th and 14th February, on account of China New Year Holidays.

16787

TONIGHT

10th February, 1918

9 p.m.

GRAND CONCERT

Classic and Character Dances

by

Mdlles.

'otapovitch and Tushynska

(Renowned Russian Dancers)

Music by

Mr. Garru Ore

the famous Russian Pianist.

AT THE

Russian Club,

25 Avenue Edouard VII

Entrance \$1.00 and \$2.00

16774

RING UP 3809

for a comfortable 5-passenger car

PER HOUR \$4.00 PER HOUR

CENTRAL GARAGE CO.,

2a Jinkee Road

ZHONG LEE & SONS, (W. L. Lee & Sons, Ltd. 1895), BROADWAY, SHANGHAI

Contractors to Governments, Municipalities, Railways, Transways, etc.

We carry a full line of
CLUFF'S
"Blue Ribbon" Fruits
GRIFFITHS' STORES

Phone West 641 143 Bubbling Well Rd Phone West 800

VENUS
Copying & Drawing Pencils

Tel. THE OFFICE APPLIANCE CO. Tel. 4778 4 Canton Road, Shanghai 4778

DRAWING

of

I.S.S. Premium Bonds

will take place at the office, 5 Avenue Edouard VII

On Monday, Feb. 18th at 3 p.m.

The numerous holidays of Chinese New Year have caused the date of drawing to be changed for this month only

International Savings Society

J. BEUDIN and W. SPEELMAN,
General Managers

Shanghai Mutual Telephone Company, Limited

THE NEW LISTS ARE NOT READY

The advertisement which appeared in yesterday's issue of The China Press was inserted in error. A further advertisement relating to the issue of the lists will appear on the 16th inst.

The Tientsin-Pukow Railway Administration

Notification No. 269.

INVITATION OF TENDERS (090/3).

Tenders which will be opened at 3 p.m. on the 1st day of April, 1918, are hereby invited for the supply of 96 Locomotive Tyres. Tender forms attached with drawings and full particulars may be obtained on payment of a sum of \$5.00.

(sd.) S. C. SHU,
Managing Director,
Tientsin, February 5, 1918.

16781

Anthracite Coal

The greatest heat producing coal on the market:

Unscreened \$18.00 ton
Dust 12.00 "
Lump 23.00 "
Cash to accompany order.

Our clients state: "Burns beautifully in American stoves and throws out much more heat than any Anthracite Coal in China. Burns splendidly in the open grate."

P. HEATH & CO.,

5 Peking Road.

16646

The Eden Dispensary

(Next to Horse Bazaar)

FOR VENEREAL DISEASES ONLY

Hours 10-12; 2-4 Daily.

Consultation free and Confidential

DR. JAMES YUKING, Supt.

Classified Advertisements

2 cents a Word (Minimum Charge 40 cents)

All Advertisements must be Prepaid

Replies must be called for

APARTMENTS

WINDSOR HOUSE

14-15 Quinsan Gardens

Comfortable rooms front and back, with bathroom and verandah, to let. Nice flat to let, suitable for family or two bachelors. Good table. Telephone North 483

Nos. 8 & 11 Quinsan Gardens

Tel. 1946.

TO LET in No. 11 facing Park a large bedroom and sitting room combined with closed verandah and bathroom attached. Suitable for small family or bachelors, also a cozy attic. Every comfort guaranteed.

TO LET, furnished room, including lights, taxes and water, \$15.00. Apply to 30, Muirhead Road.

16807

TO LET, large furnished room with verandah and bathroom attached, near the Bund, overlooking river. Apply to Box 277, THE CHINA PRESS.

16808 F.15

TO LET: Well-furnished front balcony room, with small room and bathroom attached. Suitable for married couples or friends. Terms moderate. 12A Quinsan Gardens.

16800 F.10

WESTERN DISTRICT: To let; with board, flat of 2 or 3 rooms from 1st March, in house handy to tram; comfortable and bright. Modern bathrooms, telephone, etc. Apply to Box 276, THE CHINA PRESS.

16801 F.10

TO LET, nicely furnished rooms with bathroom, or furnished flat without board. Apply to Box 251, THE CHINA PRESS.

16724 F.16

IN a comfortable residence, required two bachelors or married couple. Fine rooms, good table and service. Large garden. Apply 23 Weihaiwei Road.

16795 F.14

FOR RENT, well-furnished room, with modern bathroom, near French Park and tram, American family, suitable for married couple, terms with board \$150 per month. Apply American Post Office Box 511.

16777 F.10

TO LET: furnished, in Avenue Joffre, from end June to middle October, a detached house standing in its own grounds, 6 rooms, garden with greenhouse, stabling, garage, telephone. Moderate rent. Apply to Box No. 209, THE CHINA PRESS.

16767 F.14

CENTRAL: To let, large double room (bathroom attached), with board, \$150. Apply to Box 267, THE CHINA PRESS.

16769 F.10

HOUSES WANTED

HOUSE at Kuling wanted for the summer. Address Raven Trust Co., Ltd., Shanghai.

16723

PROF. I. K. SETO

EXPERT MASSEUR

15 Years' Experience in U.S.A.

Electric and Steam Vapor and TURKISH BATHS, specialty for Rheumatism and Nervousness and guaranteed to Cure Colds. 25 North Saichuen Road (opposite Quinsan Road).

16333

Business and Official Notices are Continued on Page 17

SITUATION VACANT

WANTED: Competent cable clerk of allied nationality. Apply to Box 279, THE CHINA PRESS.

WANTED: Teacher of English, to teach in Boys' Boarding School. For particulars apply to Box 278, THE CHINA PRESS.

16809

WANTED: A young man to manage a business. Please state nationality, salary expected, and give references. A percentage of profits will be allowed besides salary. Apply to Box 273, THE CHINA PRESS.

16773 F.14

OFFICES, ETC., TO LET

OFFICES TO LET. New building, No. 38 Nanking Road, second floor. Large, small or in suites; prices from Tls. 30 to Tls. 50; consider offices. Apply on premises, representative, top floor.

16770

TO LET for immediate occupation, large godown on ground floor of No. 4A Kiangse Road—Rent Tls. 110. Apply to THE CHINA PRESS OFFICE, or 10 Yangtszepoo Road.

16762 F.10

TO LET, with immediate occupation, 4 suitable office rooms, 9A Hankow Road. Please apply to Box 264, THE CHINA PRESS.

16749 F.10

MISCELLANEOUS

ABEL and Lingsu Chemical Works, Hentung Road, Chapei, Shanghai, supplies best pitch at moderate price.

16793 F.17

MEDICAL

MADAME MIZKIEWITZ: Accoucheuse of the Vienna Midwifery and Gynecological Medical School, may be consulted by ladies on all Gynecological and Midwifery matters. 13 Museum Road. Telephone 1470. Shanghai.

16754

TRANSLATIONS

TRANSLATOR, who has considerable experience in legal, consular, syndicate, journalistic, commercial and official translator work, undertakes translation in English and Chinese of agreements, petitions, letters, legal documents advertisements, and commercial documents, etc. Please apply to Chang Nieh-yun, c/o 1 Museum Road, or P.D., 159 Haining Road, opposite West End Lane.

Exchange and Mart

EARLY-HATCHED chicks mean prolific winter egg-layers. Best strain, single comb, white leghorns and barred Plymouth rocks, per sitting of 15 eggs, \$2.50 post-paid. Address: Hilly Nook Farm, Tinghai, Chekiang.

16650

FOR SALE: Motor boat with cabin, suitable for up-country work; teak hull, four-cylinder engine, running on kerosene and gasoline. Apply to Box 275, THE CHINA PRESS.

16786 F.10

Amusement Advertising will be found on Page 17

The World's Biggest Hammer with the 8000 Ton "Punch"

The New Colossal Machine That Is Helping to Pound Out Our Big Guns

THE mobilization of the nation's industrial resources to meet the sudden exigencies of war has inspired many achievements in the great laboratories and manufacturing plants upon which the new army depends for its equipment of guns and ammunition. The exigencies of war have developed many remarkable, epoch marking inventions, and many stupendous feats of both scientific and mechanical nature. Some of these must remain secrets until the end of the war.

One of the most interesting of these products of the war's emergencies, is a mammoth steam-forging hammer, to be used in an ordnance plant at Washington, which is capable of striking a blow equal to the combined force of 8000 tons.

No such gigantic engine of power and force ever was conceived by the human brain until the country's peril suddenly demanded unprecedented exertion toward the immediate arming of a huge army of soldiers. This great steam hammer will do by itself almost the whole work formerly done by an entire armor testing plant. It replaces a hundred other engines; it does with one blow what formerly it took days and days of strenuous mechanical labor to complete.

So great is the striking force of this enormous hammer that the mind hardly can contemplate its possibilities expressed in figures. One of the other notable products of the war's demands for new things is the armored tank, the device which was so successfully used by Field Marshal Haig to help him break through the Hindenburg line. The armored tank is a cumbersome, slow-moving, unwieldy engine of destruction, which, like the ancient juggernaut, sweeps over everything in its path, mowing down men, batteries and barbed-wire entanglements as it flounders ahead in the face of the most terrific gun fire. Yet the staunchest armored tank yet built would be but a pebble in the pathway of this 8000-ton hammer which American army engineers have built to speed up the manufacture of munitions for America's new army.

If this hammer could be so mounted that it could strike one of its 8,000-ton blows against the heaviest armored tank at General Haig's command, it would lift the tank from the ground and hurl it through the air a distance of 74 miles. So swiftly would the hammer hurl the tank through the air that the latter would fall to the ground, a twisted mass of metal and machinery, 74 miles away, in one minute and eighteen seconds. Not even the shell from the great 22-inch coast defense gun mounted at the entrance to the Panama Canal would so completely wreck one of General Haig's tanks as would a single blow from this great hammer.

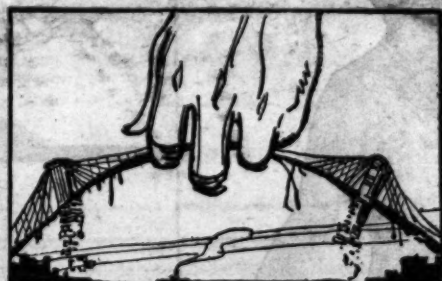
The hammer was built for steam forging. Also it is used in testing armor-plate and the steel used in making the barrels of big field guns. The metal used in fashioning one of the new American guns must be strong enough to withstand not only one, but a series of these 8,000-ton blows. Yet if one blow from this hammer could be concentrated on one square foot of the roof of the Woolworth Building the pressure would crush the enormous building as easily and completely as the grip of a man's hand crushes an egg-shell.

Only by comparison can the mind conceive the amazing strength of an 8,000-ton blow. The average man can strike a blow measuring only 100 pounds in force, even though the whole momentum of his body is behind his fist. It would take an army of

160,000 average soldiers, each soldier hitting with all his power, to strike a blow equal to that of the big hammer.

If 160,000 average men could be rolled into one man, such a giant would be 330 feet high and would weigh 14,000 tons. This giant, exerting only the strength of one blow by the 8,000-ton hammer, could lift off the ground, at one time an army of 320,000 men, 320,000 men or as many men as it would take to equal twice his own weight. Thus the War Department's new hammer has a striking force equal to enough German legions to rout from the field an American expeditionary force of more than 300,000 soldiers.

The fist of a giant equal to 160,000 men



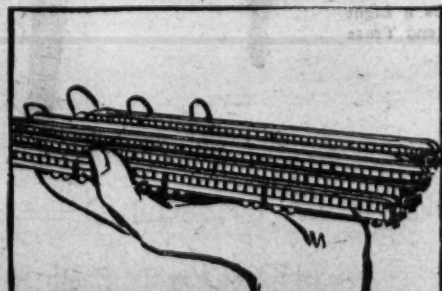
A Human Hand with the Same Strength as the Hammer with the 8,000-Ton Punch, Could Rip the Brooklyn Bridge from its Moorings.



It Could Crush the Greatest Ocean Liner with One Grip.



It Could Hurl a 50-Ton Armored Army Tank 74 Miles Through the Air.



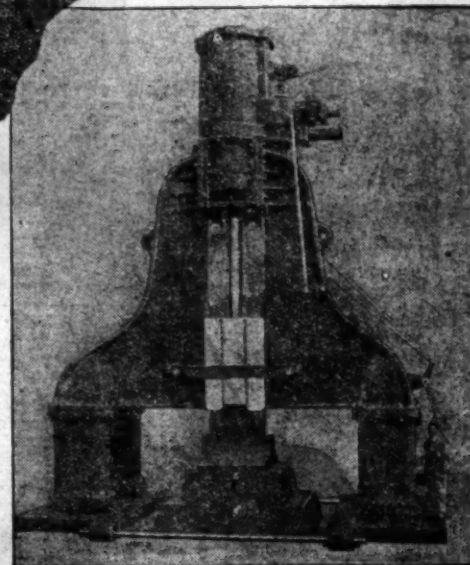
It Could Pick Up Five Loaded Subway Express Trains and Throw Them 100 Feet.

rolled into one would have a gripping or "squeezing" power of 800 tons. With such a fist a man could tear the Brooklyn Bridge from its moorings or, with a single blow, shatter the 700-foot tower of the Metropolitan Life Building in New York. With one great sweep, gathering momentum as it crashed along, such a fist, with an 8,000-ton force behind it, could brush aside the skyscrapers of a whole American city. Only a fortress, or the Rock of Gibraltar, could halt the destructive progress of such a fist in full swing.

The most modern dreadnoughts of the navy could not withstand the blow of such a fist, if it could concentrate its pressure upon one spot along the battleship's side. By entwining its fingers around a torpedo-boat destroyer, fully armored, this enormous fist could crush it completely. Five fully loaded subway express trains, rushing along abreast at full speed, could be picked off their tracks by this giant fist and thrown 100 feet away.

The hammer was constructed in a steel mill in Pennsylvania given over to war work. It was shipped in sections to Washington for installation in the ordnance plant. One entire train of fourteen cars was re-

One Concentrated "Punch" from a Human Fist Big and Powerful Enough to Strike an 8000-Ton Blow would Send the 700-Foot Tower of New York's Metropolitan Life Building Crashing to the Ground. On the Right Is the Hammer that Strikes with an 8,000-Ton Force. It Took One Whole Train of 14 Cars to Transport It to the Government Munition Plant, Where It Is Helping to Make Guns for General Pershing. The Man's Figure at the Right Shows the Hammer's Enormous Size.



If a Man Could Strike an 8000-Ton Blow

He could exert a force equal to that of an army of 160,000 average soldiers.

He would be a giant 330 feet tall, weighing 14,000 tons.

His fist would have a gripping or "squeezing" power of 800 tons. Its lifting power would be twice the weight of the man, or 28,000 tons, or 35 times its gripping power. With one clutch he could crush an ocean liner, demolish a torpedo boat destroyer, or rip from its moorings the Brooklyn Bridge. With one blow he could shatter the great Metropo- litan Life Building in New York City.

He could lift all the soldiers in thirteen complete army divisions at one time. He could pick up a fully equipped army tank, weighing 50 tons, and hurl it a distance of 74 miles with an initial velocity of 5100 feet per second. He could pick up five subway express trains, loaded to capacity, and hurl them a distance of 100 feet.

He could hit a battleship with the same force as that of a shell from a 14-inch coast defense gun. His blow against a piece of armor plate would equal the combined blows of 533 army bullets, 1 1/4 inches long, each weighing 1/2 an ounce, fired from the regular army rifles.

quired to carry the various parts. The hammer alone weighs 350 tons, its frame and other equipment making a total weight of 8,000 tons. This entire weight is delivered in one blow.

Until this big machine was constructed the most powerful hammer in existence was a 5,000-ton hammer in use in a Pittsburgh munition plant. When the Government munition experts made up their new specifications it was found they had required tests and forging feats of which even the huge Pittsburgh hammer was incapable. Never before had such stupendous requirements been made of a single machine in the manufacture of anything the industrial world was called upon to furnish. In times of national danger the only limit to achievement is the human brain. Expense, labor and profit producing possibilities do not enter into considerations of war's necessities. Therefore the army engineers set about the construction of a forging and testing hammer big enough to do the work necessary in rushing to completion the guns and their ammunition needed by General Pershing.

The big field guns with which the new army must be supplied are not only larger, but they must withstand a greater explosive force within than any heretofore made for the American army. Consequently, every cubic inch of steel about one of the great guns must be stronger and more rigidly tested than ever before. It is one of the duties of the big hammer to prove the resisting power of every inch of steel that goes into a new army gun.

Blocks of gun steel, especially shaped, are subjected to the driving blows of the great hammer. By regulating the blows the testing engineers can tell to the most minute fractional computation just how much pressure from within its chambers the steel will withstand when, at last, it is shaped into a huge, death-dealing field or coast gun.

The hammer is being put to many other uses which, for obvious reasons, the War Department will not allow described to any great length. One of these is a new process of forging steel with cold force. The steel thus forged is distorted through very small distances by means of the immense pressure from the hammer and, when shaped, is the strongest and most dependable steel yet used

in gun construction.

So accurately is this huge machine set, and so perfect is its control, that a delicate watch may be placed on its base, directly in the downward path of the hammer, the gauge set at the proper place and the full blow delivered, but stopped just in time to touch the watch crystal without, however, pressing down upon it hard enough to break it.

Although the maximum blow is estimated at 8,000 tons, the actual force of the hammer's blow can not be computed in figures understandable to any but the most advanced mathematician. The actual force of a blow depends upon the time it is stopped. In such a huge and delicately set machine as this great hammer there is no momentum behind the striking hammer. It is so gauged that the striking body is driven downward by an engine of small horsepower. Its blow is delivered when the hammer has fallen a certain number of feet, or inches, according to the requirement of the engineer manipulating it. When its full blow is delivered it stops against the base, or against the object being tested, or against which the blow is directed.

If the hammer were released, however, after having received its full propelling force, and thus allowed to gain momentum as it flew outward, with its 8,000 tons as only the initial pressure, its maximum striking capacity could be estimated only by observation of the actual effect of the blow eventually delivered with 8,000 tons initial force plus the momentum of its velocity. The best example of the possibilities of energy and force hidden in this great hammer is had by using its driving force upon a nail as an illustration.

If the hammer were set, as is possible, so that its whole 8,000 tons of force were halted immediately upon contact with the head of a nail standing in a piece of wood, the nail would not be driven in. Its head would merely feel the contact of the steel of the hammer's surface. If, however, the hammer were released when it had received its full 8,000-ton power, it would continue exerting its force after touching the head of the nail, until the nail had been driven as far as an 8,000-ton blow could propel it. It is not possible for the average mind to even imagine how far an ordinary four-inch nail might be driven by a hammer hitting it with the enormous force of 8,000 tons.

Contrast Fashions By Lady Duff-Gordon

LADY DUFF-GORDON, the famous "Lucile" of London, and foremost creator of fashions in the world, writes each week the fashion article for this newspaper, presenting all that is newest and best in styles for well-dressed women. Lady Duff-Gordon's Paris establishment brings her into close touch with that centre of fashion. Lady Duff-Gordon's American establishments are at Nos. 37 and 39 West Fifty-seventh street, New York, and No. 1400 Lake Shore Drive, Chicago.

By Lady Duff-Gordon
("LUCILE")

HAVE any of you who see this page thought about the need of contrast in dress?

We need contrast in attire as surely as we require variety in food. Sameness is depressing. Monotony is deadening. It has even caused insanity. The reason that farmers' wives preponderate in hospitals for the insane is because of the monotony of their existence.

Women of good taste in dress are liable to find a type of gown that is becoming and adhere slavishly to it. That is an error. No

every woman not one type, but several styles of gowns are becoming. Variety is the wisdom of the wardrobe, as it is the spice of life.

On this page is denoted the

contrast that should prevail in your wardrobe. On one side we see a woman gowned in a stately robe. Yet it is desirable that she should have in her collection of clothes something as whimsical yet useful as the Chinese negligee opposite. On the lower part of the page we see a dainty dancing gown of the quality which poets designate as gossamer. Opposite is a contrast in fashion, a demure house costume. By the way, it were far better if all street costumes were demure.

Do not be a tailor-made woman, nor a fluffy type, nor an artistic symbol. But adapt your clothes not merely to yourself, but to your moods and the hour. There is a reaction of clothes. You would not react always to a tailor suit nor a pink plegnor, but you should at various times respond to each.

A Chinese Negligee for the Hours and Moods of Relaxation



A Stately Gown for a Stately Hour, as the Opera or a Formal Dinner



A Dainty Dancing Frock That Denotes a Light Mood and Tense



This Is Demure House Attire for a Demure Girl



INTERVIEW WITH AN ALSATIAN PATRIOT

Dr. Georges Weil Refutes Argument That To Detach Provinces From Germany Would Be To Insure Their Ruin

"The contention is a childish one, but even if it were true a hundred times over Alsace-Lorraine would nevertheless demand reunion with France." Such was Dr. Georges Weil's reply to a query as to the validity of the German argument that to detach the two provinces from the German Empire at this time of day would be to insure their economic ruin.

The interview was supplementary to a lecture on the Alsace-Lorraine question previously delivered in London by the Alsatian patriot under the auspices of the new Anglo-French Society. Dr. Weil had spoken, not from the standpoint of the critical onlooker, but with the earnestness born of profound personal conviction and feeling, and with the authority of one whose right to speak in the name of the Alsace-Lorraine of today is almost unrivalled. A type par excellence, of the generation that has grown up under the German regime, he unites in his person all its salient characteristics. His slight, well-knit frame, his vivacious gestures has crisp, flowing French are all eloquent of the strong Latin strain in the race from which he springs, and his whole career is an illustration of the dogged persistence, and even intensification of the French tradition, despite more than 40 years' subjection to a regime aimed at its suppression. Reared in German schools, trained in the German Army, drawn within the vortex of the economic and social life of the Empire, his generation has nevertheless stood throughout with its back turned to the east and its longing gaze fixed upon France. But despite that longing, it never desired, as Dr. Weil eloquently insisted, that a European war should be loosed solely on its account. Hence it chose—always with its final aim in view—the next best alternative; that of demanding autonomy within the German Empire itself.

Dr. Weil himself, as Socialist member for Metz in the Reichstag, was prominent among the leaders of that crusade, and his own conduct on the outbreak of war was a sufficient revelation of its real motives. Chancing to be in Paris at the time, as the guest of Jaures, he recognised that the hour for his country's deliverance had come, and that the necessary for him—measures had passed. Instead of responding to the German Government's call to the colors, he remained in France, and joined, together with thousands of his compatriots, in the French Army's fight for the recovery of Alsace-Lorraine. That fight, Dr. Weil insists, is the real crux of the war, for the Alsace-Lorraine question, more than any other, involves in their purest form the issues for which the Allies are fighting. The partition of Poland between three different countries is an even more flagrant example, it is true, of the arbitrary disposal of the fate of a people; but it took place at a time when the dynamic idea still prevailed, and when the voice of peoples themselves was still inarticulate.

Alsace-Lorraine, on the other hand—always but loosely connected with the Germany of medieval times, and cut off entirely from the Germany that saw the rise of Prussia, sharing instead the life of the France that eventually produced the Revolution—deliberately and of its own free choice proclaimed its solidarity with Republican France. Mulhouse enfolded its flag in the tricolor in token of its submergence of itself in the new Republic, elsewhere "trees of liberty" were planted as solemn symbols by the roadside, and the two provinces contributed their full quota of political and military leaders to the France of the Revolution. The inquiry of severing bonds thus established was proclaimed by the deputies from Alsace-Lorraine in the Parliament at Bordeaux, and afterward by those elected to represent the two provinces in the Reichstag, and the population, Dr. Weil declares, has stood by those declarations ever since. It is for that reason—and not because of any doubt whatever as to its outcome—that it absolutely refuses today to consider the proposal of a plebiscite. To accept it would be to legitimise the violation in 1871 of the right of a people to determine its own fate, and tantamount to a negation of the stand taken by that people ever since. Restitution pure and simple is what Alsace-Lorraine always has demanded, and what she still demands.

Dr. Weil having thus completely covered the ground in his lecture, it only remained for the interviewer to obtain a statement as to the German

arguments concerning the economic aspect of the question. The immediate answer was the dauntless and chivalrous reply already quoted, but Dr. Weil was good enough to proceed to explain in detail that as a matter of sober fact the German contention is ridiculous. Indeed, it is Germany, not Alsace-Lorraine, that stands to lose by the restoration of the provinces to France. The invaluable potash deposits, for instance, would remain for the benefit of the population of the provinces and of France, whereas the loss of the absolute monopoly established by Germany in that connection for the past 12 years would mean for her a terrible economic blow. Then, again, agriculture would be freed from the restraint imposed upon it under the German regime in deference to the Prussian agrarians, and would be enabled to develop unhampered. The wine industry carried on in the two provinces, on the other hand, would encounter in France more serious competition than in Germany, but even that drawback has been mitigated by the manner in which the latter has manipulated the Alsace-Lorraine industry in favor of her own, with the result that growers have largely resorted to the cultivation of strawberries and other fruit instead of vines, and the trade is by no means as important as it was. As for ordinary commercial relations, they will adjust themselves quite naturally, Dr. Weil considers, although he thinks certain measures will be necessary with regard to the important question of textiles. Manufacturers of these will need to establish fresh connections for their sale to compensate them for the loss of the German market, and some such arrangement with France as the grant of a subsidy, or freedom from customs duties for a number of years will be necessary in order to tide over the transition period.

Then lastly there is the important question of the great coal and iron mines and their products. The position with regard to finished goods is comparatively simple, for many of the factories producing them are already in French hands; but the problem of providing a fresh outlet for the raw material obtained from the mines is more complicated although at the same time it opens up wide prospects. Here, too, German tactics will probably prove to have helped rather than hindered. Owing to objections of the administration of the Prussian State railways, which was anxious to keep all the traffic in its hands, the great coal and iron district of Lorraine, which forms a part of the Longwy-Briey area, has been linked up with the manufacturing district of Westphalia only by rail. Proposals have been made from time to time for the canalisation of the Moselle from Metz

to Coblenz, and of the Saar from its confluence with the Moselle to Saarbrücken, thus providing waterway as well as railway transport facilities, but so far these have met with insuperable opposition. That opposition had weakened latterly, owing to the fact that many Westphalian firms had begun to establish themselves in Lorraine also, and were intent on securing their point. The waterway connection was still unestablished, however, on the outbreak of war, and now it may be possible to divert the products of the Briey district to an entirely different direction. This could be done by the construction of a canal leading from the coal fields and iron mines to Dunkirk, or some other Channel port, thus making the products of the great mining region accessible to the whole world, and linking up Alsace-Lorraine with the West rather than with the East. It would certainly not be the two provinces that would stand to be the losers in such a case.

Having thus finally clinched his argument, so far as Alsace-Lorraine was concerned, Dr. Weil was asked, in view of his consummate knowledge of German conditions and affairs, his opinion of recent political developments within the Empire. His view was briefly this: That all that has happened since the July crisis—the promise of Prussian franchise reform, the inclusion of Parliamentarians in the Government, and so on—is purely a concession to appearances. The constitutional position remains the same. The decision of the Kaiser is still supreme on questions of peace and war, and legislation in the Reichstag is still entirely dependent on ratification by the federal council. While matters remain at that stage to talk of progress toward democracy is a mockery, Dr. Weil insisted, and yet the very attempt to court democratic public opinion abroad, and the dawn demand for reform at home is progress in itself, and the beginning of a process which he expects to see develop as the war goes on. That it will be slow he considers inevitable in view of the Germans' almost complete lack of political training, and so far he can see no sign of the emergence of men capable of leading the nation along the difficult road it must one day tread. As for the Social Democratic party, he regards its strength as wholly fictitious. It is no stronger actually today, he declared, than when its membership numbered but a million, and Scheidemann, although versed in party politics, is not the man to lead a national movement. The Minority Socialists, meanwhile, have proved incapable of translating their program into acts, and Dr. Weil believes that the reunion of the two groups is not a remote possibility.

PETROGRAD GROWS RICH IN PAPER MONEY

Like Yukon During Gold Boom, Bolshevik Capital Is Filled With Spenders

Paris, January 12.—Money is flowing at Petrograd as never before in the history of Russia, exceeding even the wildest days of the Yukon. The golden days of El Dorado and Forty-nine pale into insignificance in comparison with the surface opulence that now prevails in the capital of Muscovy.

Petrograd has gone absolutely "money crazy." "Roubles, roubles, roubles" is the hectic cry and the keynote of all life at Petrograd. The station porter demands a tip that, in ordinary times, would constitute a month's salary. The humblest "Izvestchik" (cab driver) and the station porter display bankrolls that would have supported them for life in pre-revolutionary days, while the peasant who was formerly content to labor seven days a week for a meager existence, now appears on the Nevsky Prospekt with sufficient paper coin of the realm to pay an army division for a month.

But, despite the quantity of currency changing hands, the middle and poorer classes have to struggle along on the merest existence. The money is plentiful, but the wares are scarce. Shoes have disappeared from the market. Long queues will form in front of the confectionary shop that announces candies for sale at ten dollars the pound.

Another manifestation vividly recalling the Yukon gold rushes, of the money fever of the capital, is the numerous gambling houses that have lately opened their doors. The sky is the limit. Baccarat has become the game of the day and may be played in any cafe or restaurant, to say nothing of the "private" establishments. The betting begins at five thousand roubles and runs up to the millions. In the eight months since the revolution the sale of playing cards, which constitute a government monopoly, has increased a hundredfold.

The man who has added a number of thousands of paper roubles to his fortune seldom resitates in exchanging them, at a very goodly rate, for diamonds, bracelets, pearls and other baubles that have a certain value as a commodity. But back of all this frenzy of unrestricted spending and cologne inflation is a very serious note. One of the most celebrated Russian economists, M. Baranovsky, has just sounded a warning to his mad countrymen. The rouble has already sunk in the interior of Russia to a value of ten kopecks, or one-tenth of its ordinary worth, and the huge quantities of paper money being coined—the figures now reach 15 billions—are totally unsecured by any gold deposit.

La Vogue on the label of a garment is the cachet of QUALITY and VALUE.

Our elegant showrooms are now replete with a most comprehensive selection of fashionable goods at prices to suit all.



We have anticipated an unusually large trade this year in moderately priced garments, as this will be a year of unusual carefulness and thoughtfulness in buying, and how can one be more saving and economical than by purchasing articles that will show full VALUE?

Everything in our establishment is of the highest QUALITY.

La Vogue

46 — Nanking Road — 46

Dainty Ladies' Blouses

in

Georgette, Crepe or Silk

Neatly embroidered: very moderate prices
beautiful selection

Boyes, Bassett & Co.

RUBBER HOT WATER BAGS

We have just landed two small shipments of above

Various Sizes

English and American Manufacture

From Face Bottle size to 14" x 10"

All First Quality Rubber

MACTAVISH & CO. LTD.

Chemists: opposite the Garden Bridge, Shanghai.

66 1/2" Modes
20 Nanking Road
(3rd Floor)

BLOUSES
LINGERIE
CHILDREN'S CLOTHING

In Stock and to Order



What One Application Will Do!

Apply Vanishing Cream gently, without massaging. Put on plenty and allow the skin to take it up completely.

You will be surprised at the result. Tight, dry skin becomes softened and smoothed. Rough skin is banished. Coarsened skin takes on a transparency and delicacy, which shows that a skin which has suffered from exposure to sun, wind and dust can be completely made over by

POND'S EXTRACT COMPANY'S VANISHING CREAM

To put your skin into condition to make it possible to wear a dinner gown with pride, use Vanishing Cream to-night.

Notice its ready absorption, its delightful perfume of Jacques roses, and particularly the effect of just one application.

Pond's Extract For Burns, Bruises, Cuts

Pond's Extract has been used for sixty years for everyday injuries. Most of us can remember many occasions when having it available has saved hours of suffering. Get a bottle today. You will be surprised how frequently you will use it.

Try These Products At Our Expense

Or, request, your druggist will gladly give you samples of both Pond's Extract and Vanishing Cream.

Vanishing Cream gives your skin an exquisite finish



Sold Everywhere

Automobiles

SHANGHAI, SUNDAY, FEBRUARY 10, 1918

THE USES OF THE TRUCK ARE INFINITE IN VARIETY

Government Plans Hundred Mile Motor Mail Route Out Of New York

Two news items in a recent daily issue of The New York Tribune give point to the "infinite variety" of the motor truck. One of the items related to the government plan for a motor mail route between New York and Hartford. The item read, in part:

The notice calls for sealed proposals to be received by February 1, 1918, making bids for a motor mail route between New York and Hartford. The cars will go to New York by way of Waterbury, Danbury and White Plains, a distance of 105 miles. The schedule calls for the motor truck to leave Hartford at 5:30 in the morning, reaching New York not later than 3:30 in the afternoon. Cars will leave New York and arrive in Hartford on the same schedule.

These trucks will not only carry mail bags, but the drivers are to be required to sell stamps and receive and deliver registered matter, and also to take care of the registry of mail along the route. The contracts are to run until June 30, 1921, and the contractors are to be required to furnish bonds of \$20,000.

And then, only a few pages away, were these paragraphs, taken from the story of the execution of the negro soldiers at San Antonio:

In the dark of the night army motor trucks conveyed the lumber for the scaffold to a little clearing in a lonely mesquite thicket on the big government reservation, where the negroes, convicted by court martial, were to die.

And there, by the light of bonfires, army engineers erected the scaffold to which, at 5 o'clock in the morning, other motor trucks hurried the condemned negroes and the officers and men of the military guard. It was the army motor truck, the only incident which made this military execution different from previous ones, that enabled the officers in charge to keep secret the time and the place of the hanging.

It was the army truck that so quickly obliterated all traces of the execution and carried the dead bodies to a place near by, which is as indistinguishable as the execution site before official announcement had been made that the order of the court martial had been carried out and the men had paid the ultimate penalty.

Just about the time we had finished with the reading of these articles the mails brought in a notice, about as follows:

Many a business man has hurried home late at night with one hand firmly gripped around a large wallet of greenbacks in one pocket and his finger on the trigger of a six-shooter in another, merely because he was unable to deposit the money in a bank during banking hours and there was no convenient place for him to safeguard it until the following day.

Down in Philadelphia they have overcome all this by means of a burglar-proof portable savings bank, which calls at an office or other part of the city as requested, places the funds collected in a steel safe and lets the owner forget all about them until the bank opens its doors the next morning.

The portable savings bank is nothing more than an elaborately furnished office operated on a White three-quarter ton truck chassis by a taxicab company. It has been used by contractors, railways, paymasters, savings banks, theaters, lodges, churches, clubs, societies and others who wished to provide safe-keeping for sums of money collected late at night and outside of regular banking hours. The cost of this service is double regular taxi rates.

In most cases the money is passed through a heavily barred receiving window on the rear platform of the truck to an attendant who sits at a mahogany desk just inside. After it has been counted and checked it is transferred to a large steel safe.

The truck is brilliantly lighted at night. It has an electric fan for hot summer days, and a special heater connected with the exhaust of the truck engine, which keeps the attendant and his assistants warm in winter weather. A speaking tube is provided for communicating with the driver.

America In The Lead In Automobile Traffic

Motor Use Increases 330 Per Cent In 4 Years; Seven States Have Over 200,000 Cars Each

One of the most striking impressions which foreign visitors to the United States receive is the abundance of automobiles operated in that country. Any foreigner coming to New York or Chicago cannot help marveling at the immense number of passenger and commercial cars in use there, and naturally concludes that our population is enormously wealthy. This may be complimentary to our prosperity, which is far in excess of that of foreign countries. But the conclusion usually arrived at by such foreigners is wrong. They think they are in normal times in the Old World, for pleasure purposes only. If this were so, it would be difficult to explain the operation of nearly 4,500,000 cars in the States, a great many of which are used in agricultural sections by farmers who are exceedingly careful to invest their money in a useful way.

The total of American registrations has increased during the four years from June 30, 1913, to June 30, 1917, from 1,071,200 to 4,403,500, a rise of 330 per cent. In the first of these four years the increase was about 500,000, in the second 550,000, in the third 840,000, and in the fourth year 1,480,000. This is a healthy increase—even a conservative one considering a country of our enormous resources and healthy economic life.

If there is one class of citizens who use more automobiles than any other it is the farmers. Our prosperous, shrewd farmers, whose education rests on the "Three R's," are considering the automobile as a worthy investment. They certainly do not spend from \$500 to \$1,500, or even more, to buy machines for joy rides. When they purchase cars it is because it enables them to get to town quickly, at any time, to buy and sell or to transact other necessary business. The car will take them to the meetings of farmers' organizations, which are constantly growing in number; it will enable the young folks to develop and keep up social relations with neighbors who often live long distances from the family home.

Thus the machine helps to make farming not only more of an efficient business, but it overcomes many of the disadvantages connected with rural life, and it helps to keep the younger generation in the country. The migration of the young folks to the cities, which a decade ago threatened to undermine our farming industry, has almost stopped. When a farmer can reach more intense centers of civilization in an hour or two he becomes less covetous of the attractions which city life offers; he begins to appreciate the sunny side of

country life more highly, and he becomes a contented citizen. He can vie with the city folks on the highway, being no longer at a disadvantage because of his busy being crowded to the roadside by the autolists' cars.

All these elements naturally tend to increase the general value to the farming population of the automobile. Last, but not least, thousands of passenger cars are used, not only for travel, but also to operate modern agricultural implements, which permit of efficient utilization of the farm's natural opportunities. Many a car which serves for evening and Sunday rides has displaced the workhorse in tilling the soil—saving time and temper and money.

It is no wonder, therefore, that the fifteen States which have most automobiles to the population are principally farming States.

Of course, the American automobile industry, which supplies such a large market, is far ahead of that of any other country. Its development, too, has been in answer to the healthy call of our home demand. The argument has been made that the chief factor responsible for the phenomenal increase in the number of machines used in America is the manner in which the war has stimulated the industry. But this is an erroneous idea, as is proved by the fact that during the first half of 1917 less than 45,000 passenger and commercial cars were shipped abroad, while the total production of our factories amounted to 800,000 machines. Our automobile industry is based on the general prosperity of America's people. Assuming the average price of a new automobile to be a little over \$600—which no doubt is far below the actual average price—the people of the United States invested half a billion dollars during the first half of last year in automobiles—an investment in the pursuit of health and wealth, recreation and happiness.

The 800,000 automobiles mentioned above were made by 550 manufacturers, including 230 makers of passenger cars and 323 of commercial machines, many of the passenger car makers being also manufacturers of commercial cars. About 60 per cent of all American automobiles and trucks are manufactured by about twenty-five plants, which together with truck-making factories exceeds that of those which only make passenger cars, the total number of trucks in the United States is less than half a million, that is, less than one-eighth of the registration. This seems to indicate the foresight of our business men, who see the great future of the commercial car, and do not hesitate to invest their funds in the development of this industry.

sired for the hard surface. It is easy to see that knowing the conditions under which a metal must operate and knowing the physical properties necessary, it is an easy matter for our metallurgists to give us just exactly what is needed.

By extremely accurate heat treatment and in some cases very expensive processes, airplane steels are made better than average car steels. Through the quantities being used on cars and planes now, however, prices are, of course, lower for this work than in the former experimental days of the process.

With an understanding of heat treating to restore lost strength characteristics in metal, and the invention of acetylene and electric welding apparatus; welding is becoming widely used in air work. The better air engines today have cylinders made of forged steel, bored and turned thin, and with thin steel water jackets welded outside. Practically all of the German engines follow this process. The welding in some cases spoils the strength of the metal, but proper heat treatment puts it back into shape as strong as before. Some of the things for which welding is used in modern work are a surprise even to the engineer. One can weld nowadays almost as easy as to solder—and it is a permanent job.

Expensive cylinders. Welded cylinders are expensive—far too expensive today for common motor cars, but with the vast quantities that will be made by all countries during the next few years the processes will gradually be cheapened, so that by the time the war is over this construction may be practicable for automobiles.

It is the history of all manufacturing that once a thing desired can be accomplished—at no matter what cost—it can soon be accomplished cheaply; and will then become valuable. History will no doubt show repetition in the case of welded cylinders also.

Aircraft work has shown us how to design engines of high compression and "get away with it." It has taught us lessons of proper cooling and valving that could not have been learned elsewhere. Through the necessity for altitude work it has shown us new things about carburetion, and manifolding in which the car on the ground would never have brought to light. It has showed us how to get more power out of gasoline—a thing of increasing necessity in motors—since a pound of gasoline in a flying machine weighs just as much as a pound of engine and must be left off the machine if possible.

This was the main reason for the failure of rotating engines for big machines, for the fuel and oil consumption was so high that for two or three hours of flying—nothing to the present-day machine—the fuel weight was considerably more with the engine, than with a heavier type design. This does not mean that the rotating type is a failure per se, but

that it is still in the development stage, whereas with the motor car types more problems of perfection have been solved. Economy in an air engine determines the number of miles you can fly without coming down; in a motor car it is only a function of one's purse. Our new lessons from air work will enable those of us who design motors to help reduce the cost of motoring.

Development To Come

Lighter weight cylinders will not be the only development of the air engine for land use. We have with the new research learned to make engines more compact, with smaller crank cases, having oil radiators outside, with shorter connecting rods and with the V of the multiple cylinders set closer for better accessibility. We have found out simpler efficiency of overhead valves. The combustion chamber has received a lot of study and change for less radiation, and better cooling for high compressions. Now that we can use higher compressions with air-engines we can study the application of the new things learned to land uses.

Outside of the engine itself there will be new materials developed in the near future which will help in other parts of the car. There is no reason why eventually the present-day car in the heavier instances cannot be reduced to half the weight with the same capacity. With the greater demand for economy of gas, oil and tires this is sure to come as a result of aeroplane development.

Closed bodies are fast increasing in favor and will soon be stolen from the motor car and applied to aircraft. When this is done the aircraft industry, developing lighter constructions, will give back to the motor car body ideas and construction details which will be a real help to the motor car.

To those who are following in Washington and abroad the growth of the airplane and allied aircraft there is no doubt but that a new and great industry has arrived. Allied with other and more established automotive industries, through the greater sums being spent on its perfection it will more than give back to them all that they have given for its beginning.

A CLOGGED MUFFLER

A clogged muffler may be the cause of poor car performance, by so increasing back pressure as to appreciably reduce the power of the engine. The muffler should be cleaned at least once each year to free the openings of dirt and carbon, which block the passages and hinder the flow of exhaust gas. Recently an owner who neglected to do this—who, in fact, had forgotten all about the muffler as a part of the car—caused the muffler to burst.

Tough Luck For Jersey Motorists

The New Jersey Automobile Trade Association has come out in favor of doing business on a cash basis. Secretary C. E. Holgate is sending a letter to every member and also a card in three colors calling attention to the decision of the association and urging that the card be hung in every dealer's place of business. The card has the following resolution: Resolved that we recommend to our members that beginning January 1, 1918, they discontinue the practice of carrying open accounts in all departments of their business.

WINTER CARE FOR TIRES

"Tire neglect in winter is responsible frequently for unnecessary purchases in the spring," says the representative of a rubber company in advising the economy. "Tires should be removed from wheels and the outside of the casings washed with soap and water to remove all traces of oil.

Injuries should be looked for and repairs made if needed. The tires should be laid flat in a cool, dark room after being wrapped in clean cloths or preferably black paper.

"Tubes should be taken out of casings, slightly inflated, and also laid flat in a cool, dark place with no weight on them.

"If the tires are not removed from the wheels, jack up the car, leaving only enough air in the casings to keep the tire tight and in shape. Cars should not be left for any considerable period of time without jacking up the wheels, as the prolonged strain on the tires tends to stretch them and develop weak places in their structure."

RUBBER COST IN U. S.

Greatly enhanced freight rates have contributed materially to the higher prices for tires and other rubber products. Before the war the rate on crude rubber from Singapore and Penang to our Pacific ports was \$24 a ton. The rate is now \$95 a ton. About 70 per cent of the rubber from the Straits Settlements comes to America, and half of this is used in the big factories at Akron, Ohio.



C.A.V.
CAR LIGHTING

is right in front for efficiency and light-giving capacity and behind it stands the name of Vandervell. From the dynamo to the battery, the battery to the switchboard, the switchboard to the head lamps, side lamps, interior lamps, tail lamps, it is a thoroughly sound system; a system, too, which is equally suitable for every style and type of car.

SIMPLE "SAFE" CERTAIN
The Hall Mark for everything Electrical in connection with motoring is C.A.V.

There is a C.A.V. Set to suit your car. May we send you full particulars?

C.A. Vandervell & Co., Ltd.
Electrical Engineers, ACTON, LONDON, ENGL.

Motor Cars Out Of Thin Air

By W. B. Stout, In Motor
Mr. Stout was formerly chief Engineer of the aircraft division of the Packard Motor Car Co., and is now technical adviser to the Aircraft Board in Washington.

The modern airplane would have been impossible had it not had the experience of the motor car engineer to build on. All aircraft flying today owes much to motor car development, but for every idea that motor cars have given to the air industry, this new industry will give back perfection to more than make up for what aircraft took in the first place.

The motor car engineer is learning much from the aircraft engine designer, and afterward cars will show greatly the influence of what the air has required, especially in engines though in other respects also.

Motor car engines run normally at small load compared to what they could give. They run at quarter throttle or less for the greater part of their lives, and are seldom opened up for long periods. Not being required to give much power for their weight except for short pulls, they have grown in design to fit only the requirements that the road—and the demand of the public—puts upon them. To date the public is satisfied with the performance of our best motor cars, and their sale is legion.

The Airplane Engine

Engines for air work have a number of fundamental differences, the main one at this period of their development being that one can spend vast sums on their further perfection and still break even, whereas a small fraction of this amount spent on motor car developments could break the strongest company now building cars. The spending of this money is sure to bring ideas of value to the motor car industry as well as to aircraft.

Air engines operate for the greater part of their lives at full throttle and at about 10,000 feet altitude, for continued periods. For these periods they must have extreme reliability on which life depends, and more than that must operate on minimum fuel and with the least weight possible.

Saving weight and increasing power output might be considered the two fundamentals of air engine

design. They are, as a result, apt to become desirable in motor car engine design. Having found that certain things can be done in engines, the public will require these things in their motor car power plants, to the measure in which they are applicable to the average passenger vehicle.

The motor car engine is called light when it weighs ten pounds per horsepower. Air engines are built which weigh only two pounds per horsepower and are fully as reliable as motor car engines. If one could take even half the weight out of present motor car engines without disturbing horsepower, then would car performance mount in proportion, and tire and fuel economy follow as a consistent result. It order to understand what may in the future be done with car engines, one must look at what changes have been made to transform it to an air engine.

Materials are changed but little in aircraft work. The same steels and bearing metals are used as in fine cars but in greater or less proportion. Less cast iron is used. In fact, few castings are used for air work, except in the newer aluminum alloys. Steel becomes a major item.

Treating The Steel

The physical characteristics of these steels are, in many cases somewhat better than in car work since greater care is taken to get the exact heat treatment that is required for the kind of toughness on hardness that is required of that kind of steel.

I can best visualize heat treatment by suggesting the frying of bacon. If you heat it too long it gets hard and crisp, is easily broken, but has a hard surface. By a different "heat treatment" you can leave it flexible and stringy, and by degrees between you can get any varying consistency that you want within the range of the material—and all from the same side of bacon.

Thus with a steel. By heating it and cooling it this way and that, you can make from the same bar, pieces which are hard and brittle, or which are stronger and tougher in grain, or anything in the range between. You can make the inside part fibrous and tough, and the surface glass hard and brittle to make a good bearing surface if you wish, by a method of treatment known as "case hardening," adding carbon to the depth de-

THE GRIP THAT HOLDS

This Non-Skid Tread is built up high in the center where the wear comes. Therefore you get all your money out in actual service.

Right-angled against skid in any direction, this massive good measure tread affords maximum safety as well as multiplied mileage. And it takes the powerful Firestone body to sustain the bulk and strain of the Firestone Non-Skid Tread.

All this good measure building is part of the Universal Firestone Service for any demand. Firestone Tubes and Accessories also on hand.

Special FREE Service with Foreign Supervision.

SHANGHAI TYRE SERVICE STATION

18 Nanking Road Tel. 2239
J. R. HARVEY, Proprietor

FIRESTONE TYRE AND RUBBER COMPANY
Akron, Ohio, U.S.A.
Write for Illustrated Literature

Firestone
NON-SKID TYRES

MOTOR CAR INSURANCE

Reasonable Rates
Comprehensive Cover

200 Claims already paid in Shanghai to the complete satisfaction of Car Owners.

Prospectus from

C. E. SPARKE
INSURANCE OFFICE

44, Kiangse Road. Tel. No. 54

AGENT

Excess Insurance Co., Ltd.,
Whose Assets Exceed £720,000.

The Present High Rate of EXCHANGE

will not last for ever, nor will our rapidly-dwindling stock of

BUICK CARS

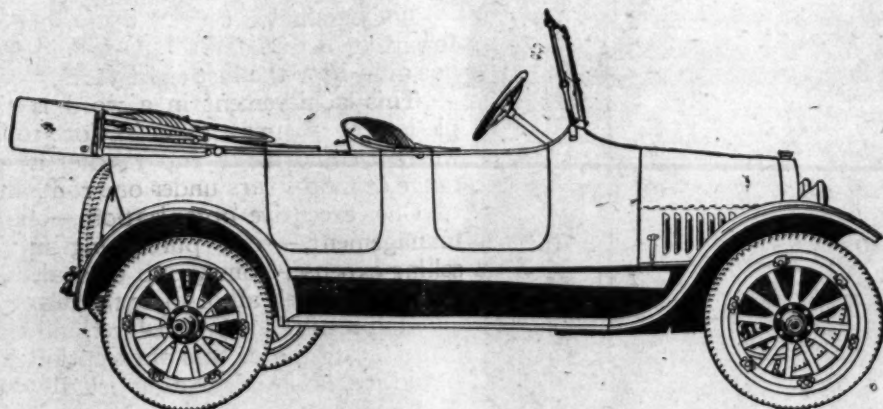
imported at the old prices

REMEMBER, *the manufacturers of these famous and popular cars have now ceased to make "FOURS," as they have devoted part of their plant to munition-making.*

WE HAVE A STOCK OF "FOURS"

Take advantage of present conditions and buy a Buick **NOW!**

B
U
I
C
K



B
U
I
C
K

The Economical Gasolene Consumption Car

For demonstrations and full particulars, apply to



H. S. HONIGSBERG & CO., INC.

40 Bubbling Well Road.

Service Station, 23 Medhurst Road.
Telephone West 1211

Telephone West 1234



Making the Ride Comfortable Is An Industry In Itself

Upholstery For The Motor Car Causes Big Increase In Demand For Leather

By H. A. Tarantous

The upholstering of an automobile body to give the luxurious riding qualities characteristic of most modern cars requires a great deal more thought, time, expense and experimentation than most of us would imagine. Starting with the hide of an animal, it requires no fewer than thirty-five distinct operations before the leather finally becomes a part of the body, which means that more processes are necessary than in the manufacture of the mechanical units of the car, and at a considerably greater expenditure of time. Consider this with the operations necessary to convert animal hair into stuffing for the cushions and backs, plus the work of making the springs and assembling the whole, and you have a fair conception of what it means to make you comfortable while riding. The whole upholstery manufacturing process is chemical and it is absorbingly interesting and simple because from what is apparently a filthy mass of waste, comes a beautiful piece of upholstery.

An automobile seat cushion consists of a number of coil springs fastened to a base and covered with a curled hair mat over which there is another covering of leather, leather substitute or cloth. Where the springs are not needed as in the backs and sides only hair stuffing is used as in the back of a chair. This is the common form of upholstery. The most recent development in this line is a substitution for uncovered coil springs, consisting of units, each containing six coil springs individually mounted in canvas bags. The manufacture of springs presents a particularly interesting process, as does the making of leather, imitation leather and the padding such as curled hair.

Leather used for automobile upholstery is the hide of a steer properly tanned, dressed and finished. Strictly speaking, it might be called a by-product of the packing houses, which obtain from the animal numerous other products such as bones for soap, glue, various acids, fertilizer, hair, etc.

The tannery received the hides from the slaughter house, in a green salted condition and upon arrival they are opened and the smaller portions such as the ears, nose, lips and portions below the knee caps, are removed. Dirt and salt then are removed by immersion in a water bath after which the fatty substances adhering to the fleshy side are removed and sold to makers of soap. The hide is then placed in a lime bath, where it requires seven days to lime fifty hides.

After removal from the lime a machine is used to remove the hair, which is another valuable by-product from which curled hair, etc., are made. In the next operation, that of removing loose fleshy material, another by-product is obtained which is used in the manufacture of glue. Before the actual tanning operations the hide is cleaned in water a few times and chemically treated to kill bacteria. Minute fat, flesh, hair and dirt the hide is ready for the tannery. Here it requires eight days to convert the hide into leather by immersing it in varying strengths of tanning liquor starting with a weak liquor and gradually strengthening it. Though not tanned right through, leather is ready to be split, but it is dried and fatness.

The leather is run through a machine in which a very sharp blade splits it into any desired thickness. The accuracy of this machine is such that almost any number of parts of reasonable thickness may be had. The machine is capable of splitting the hide into parts the thickness of tissue paper. The form split leather means merely that it is part of a hide and each split may be used for a different purpose. The thinner the split the weaker it is naturally. Thus the thinnest, called the buffing, is used for making pocketbooks, book coverings, etc., and so on down to the last split which is uneven being on the inside. The best grade of leather is immediately under the buffing or first split and no matter of imitating can equal this leather in strength and quality, although its appearance may be closely approximated. It is upholstery made from this second cut which is the really good grade of leather upholstery but as further cuts are made the quality becomes poorer.

The various splits are again tanned since the first tanning process did not go right through. Following comes a water bath, then a sumac bath which bleaches and brightens the leather. The leather then is treated with oils to make it pliable and give it more strength after which the leather hide is stretched over a wooden frame until the leather is dry. Then follow perhaps a dozen operations, most of which are necessary to produce the desired finish which is obtained in the case of good automobile upholstery by applying a coat of oil and a pigment in a suitable base.

The cheaper grades of split leather, that is the thin cuts below the firm second cut, are covered with a chemical compound which forms into a flexible film. Practically the same compound is used in many of the leather substitutes so that this cheap leather for upholstery differs from the fabric used. In the substitutes they use cotton cloth, as will be shown later, and in the leather they use a thin sheet of leather.

The characteristic tendency for animals to substitute the pro-

ducts of their own genius has made it possible for this world to exist on a comparatively cheap basis despite the current mental apparition of a scarcity of basic materials. No sooner was rubber introduced than there was a substitute for it, certain woods have their imitations, onyx, marble, precious stones such as rubies and opals, were imitated soon after their use became general. Rugs of grass instead of wool or cotton, chemically-made indigo instead of the natural and cotton cloth coated with a cellulose compound in place of leather are but a few of the many hundreds, but we are concerned at present with the leather substitute as having such useful application in the automobile.

So soon as the demand of automobile manufacturers for leather menaced the leather market the sales of the imitation began to soar until today very few cars indeed use the good leather. It is simply another case of displacing the teacher because the pupil already knows more. The imitation leather has so well served the purpose and at a considerably lower price that it has gradually and almost entirely supplanted natural leather as upholstery. A great deal has rested with the price of the product and the lower price of the imitation as compared with the natural has resulted in practically all but the high-priced car makers adopting it. It is not possible to get in an imitation leather the results had with the best natural leather, hence the cars which sell at a high price can well afford to be fitted with the costly material.

For a beginning in the manufacture of leather substitutes we must go back before 1855, and for the first actually good commercial substitute to 1885. It should be remembered that at the same time that work was being done toward the development of a suitable leather substitute, chemists were industriously working on artificial leathers in which ground leather scrap was used as a base and mixed with rubber and some chemical. What is supposed to be the first process for the manufacture of leather substitute was discovered in 1855 and depended upon the coating of a fabric with gelatinous compounds of resins and then treating the film with tannin to make the film insoluble in water.

Some years later dozens of substitutes were introduced under various names such as leatherine, leatheroid, texol and texoid, and these used various bases for the coating or film, including wood pulp, cork, cardboard, plants, etc. Various improvements were made on the early method and all sorts of fabrics were marketed, but the sale was limited. Not until 1885 was the manufacture begun in earnest in this country.

The most weird part of the manu-

facture of leather substitutes is that every process is kept secret, from the method of testing the cotton fabrics to the way in which the finish is applied. Every manufacturer claims to have one or more secret processes for doing one thing or another so we can do no more than mention generalities. Leather substitute consists of ordinary cotton cloth covered with a coating of a cellulose compound which is made by chemically treating ordinary cotton. The cloth is first dyed to match the coating. The cotton is treated somewhat in the following manner: A quantity of it is immersed in a mixture of nitric and sulphuric acids for a fixed time after which the mass takes on a gelatinous consistency somewhat like that of liquid court plaster or collodion. Then certain oils are added to give pliability afterwards and in addition there is added the desired pigment which of course is needed to give the necessary color to the mass. This heavy liquid is then dumped into a receptacle in a machine and is fed to the surface of the cloth. First a thin film is applied which after passing through the machine becomes dry. Then thin successive coats are applied until the desired thickness is obtained after which the surface is embossed to imitate natural leather grain.

Naturally the greater the number of coats of compound the better will be the grade of the substitute and the more nearly it will approach real leather in wearing qualities. Made of heavy cloth and many coatings the material is used for other work such as top covering, truck cabs, etc. When the coating is very thin and the material poor use of it for some time starts cracking of coating with the result that the under material shows. The thin coating is used only in the cheaper grade of cars.

It may seem from the foregoing that the manufacture of leather substitute of even fair quality is quite an easy task, but the reverse of this is true. The cotton cloth used as the base may be good or bad depending upon a number of things. If the substitute is made from waste products of cotton mills, powder mills or oil refineries there will result a poorer grade than though the basic materials are selected with care and properly tested before actual manufacture begins. It is of course a natural thing for the car manufacturers to try to save money and an attractive place to do this is in the upholstery. When it is considered that leather is forty or fifty cents per foot and substitute about eight cents, there at once is an opening for the maker to save without making it noticeable to the purchaser. Makers of leather substitute whose names are by-words in the industry today have elaborate testing laboratories where the basic materials are analysed and tested, for weight, construction, tensile strength, etc.

Today leather substitute is manufactured to the extent of about 60,000,000 square yards with the automobile industry the greatest user for upholstery principally but also for top covering, etc.

There are a number of firms now manufacturing leather substitute for the automobile field, whose names have been with the substitute industry almost since its inception. The Du Pont Company, maker of Fabric-

oid, had its beginning in 1896 when its interests were allied with the American Pegamold Company, Hohnus, N. J. The L. C. Chase Company, Boston, Mass., maker of Leatherwool, has been identified with the manufacture of this material since the early days, and the same applies to the Durastock Company, Newark, N. J., the J. L. Mutty Company, Boston, Mass., maker of Drider. The F. S. Carr Co. Boston; the Pantasote Co., New York and a number of others.

There are three different classes of hair used in the manufacture of curled hair for automobile upholstery. In the order of their importance in regard to the quantity available, these three classes are hog hair, cattle tail hair and horse hair. Each of these classes is divided up into several different grades in the raw material stage, depending on the length of the staple, the mechanical condition of the hair, its color and its general cleanliness. When received at a curled hair factory these materials are very carefully processed and prepared before being graded and spun. The purpose of this preparation is to thoroughly clean the hair of all organic matter and purify and sterilize it.

A great many mixtures can be made involving certain percentages of each class of hair, each of which class, as before stated, is divided into different grades of varying value. The most important classes of hair, as already stated, are hog hair and cattle tail hair, the bulk of which is accumulated in the large slaughtering plants in this country, though in the aggregate considerable is accumulated in the small packing plants and country butchering shops here and abroad. In the case of hog hair, the best material is accumulated in the large packing plants in this country, while in the case of cattle tail hair, the large packing plants in this country and those in South America, operated under United States supervision, produce the bulk of the product and all of the best quality product. This difference in quality as between hog hair and cattle tail hair produced in the big packing plants as opposed to that produced in the small packing plants and country butchering shops is due entirely to the difference between the scientific methods of handling the proper equipment which prevail in

the large plants as opposed to the haphazard methods without sufficient proper equipment that prevail in the smaller plants. A great deal of the country hair is handled by local junk dealers who have little or no conception of how it should be cleaned and prepared in order to prevent deterioration in quality.

Curled hair of the various grades and mixtures is made in white, black and gray. The white and black grades are invariably the most expensive, while for automobile upholstery most of the trimmers use the gray, which is cheaper, and it is assumed that for this purpose the color adds nothing to its value. It is apparent that the difference in cost in the black and white grades is brought about primarily by the hand labor required in drawing and selecting, particularly in the whites and natural blacks. Considerable dyed black hair is produced, and while this dyed hair was very popular with the old-fashioned upholsterer and mattress maker, the automobile trimmer of modern times prefers the gray in the medium and cheap-priced hair-grays as he considers that the black dye accomplishes nothing beyond covering up and distinguishing some of the natural defects in the class and preparation of the raw material used.

The raw material, after being mixed for any particular grade, cleaned and boiled in vats containing water mixed with a sterilizing fluid and dried, is put through pickers and mixers which comb it out into a light, fluffy mass free from snarls and knots. In this form the hair is issued to the spinners, who weave it into strands, which in turn are tightly braided into a rope. This is done entirely by hand on long alleys or rope walks, which are equipped with revolving spinning hooks so arranged that they can be started or stopped by the spinner at any position along the alley. The higher grade expensive hair is spun into finer strands and braided into closer ropes than the cheaper grades of hair, which accounts for the closer curl and kink in the high grade, long staple hairs. This, too, is aided by the fact that the very high grade hair is invariably a harder hair than the cheaper grades. For example, a hog's tail hair is very hard and springs as compared with a horse mane hair, the latter being regarded

as medium soft. This spinning process, while a vital feature in the correct manufacture of hair, is only incidental to the correct preparation and curling of the hair after it is in the rope form. These ropes must be "cooked" and steamed in order to shrink or tighten the curl. This process once again sterilizes the hair. Following this, the rope is placed in well ventilated storage rooms, where it remains for a considerable time in order to season and set the curl and kink. Hair, preparatory to shipment, is always carried in storage in rope form and is not finished until immediately before same is shipped out. The finishing process consists of opening the ropes with the aid of a spinning hook, which revolves in the opposite direction to the hook used on the spinning alleys. When the rope has gradually opened so as to be sufficiently loose, the material is passed through the carding (combing) machines, where the process is continued until the hair is thoroughly separated with all knots combed out, leaving the material a curly, springy, bulky mass, clean, sterilized, resilient, and of a permanent curl.

Fifty pounds of this hair, which is then ready to go directly into the upholstery of the car, is done up in burlap ready for shipment. This standard fifty-pound package is an mixers which comb it out into a light, fluffy mass free from snarls and knots. In this form the hair is issued to the spinners, who weave it into strands, which in turn are tightly braided into a rope. This is done entirely by hand on long alleys or rope walks, which are equipped with revolving spinning hooks so arranged that they can be started or stopped by the spinner at any position along the alley. The higher grade expensive hair is spun into finer strands and braided into closer ropes than the cheaper grades of hair, which accounts for the closer curl and kink in the high grade, long staple hairs. This, too, is aided by the fact that the very high grade hair is invariably a harder hair than the cheaper grades. For example, a hog's tail hair is very hard and springs as compared with a horse mane hair, the latter being regarded

workmanship of these materials. In some cars the cushion construction is so poor and the material of the seat backs so poorly fastened in place that in a very short time the covering actually starts to come off, the edges fray and the car takes on a neglected appearance. That good workmanship of the upholstery is appreciated by the manufacturers may be seen by the fact that the great majority of high-price car makers have their own body and upholstery departments.

A great many of the manufacturers, while they actually build the body cushions and tops with curtains, use materials supplied by the concerns mentioned previously. Thus in many instances where the upholstery is mentioned as being made in car manufacturers' shops, it really means that the upholstery is put in place in the shops but purchased elsewhere.

A point which the owner should also consider is that the manufacturer of leather substitute in nearly every case offers materials of different quality but usually not under the same name, that is, he may indicate his best grade by one trademarked name and a cheaper grade by an entirely different name. However, in a few cases the maker of the substitute calls his product by one name, simply numbering the grades in accordance with quality and cost, but under these conditions the owner has no way of knowing whether he is getting the finest quality of upholstery material which the substitute maker produces or whether it is one of the cheaper grades.

Renew-Alcohol In Non-Freeze Mixture

Non-freezing solutions made up of alcohol and water do not last forever in the radiator. Heat tends to drive off part of the alcohol. It should be added to from time to time. This is not true of glycerine in a non-freeze mixture. It stays put better.

Insure Your Motor-Car



Java Sea and Fire Insurance Company

86 Kiukiang Road, Tel. 70

LIBERAL CONDITIONS AND MODERATE RATES



FOR SALE

A Large Number of

NEW AND SECOND-HAND CARS

at prices to suit everybody

LANDAULETTES, LIMOUSINES, ROADSTERS, TOURING CARS, 2, 4, 6 AND 8 CYLINDERS

of well-known

French, British and American makers.

TRIAL TRIPS MAY BE ARRANGED BY APPOINTMENT.

AUTO CASTLE

228, Avenue Joffre

(opposite French Fire Station)

Tel. Central 402

Willys-Overland Motor Cars

A Wide Range of Models All New Values

From your point of view this announcement is most important.

For herein we set forth the achievement toward which the Willys-Overland Company has aimed for the last eight years.

This achievement in a word is the completion of a great organization to a point where it could make and market a complete range of motor cars under one control.

One executive organization,—one factory management,—one purchasing unit,—one selling expense,—one group of dealers,—plan, produce and sell all of these models.

As a result The Willys-Overland Company is producing motor cars of exceptional quality—and marketing them at unusually low prices.

Every motor car is built to a rigid standard of performance, comfort and appearance.

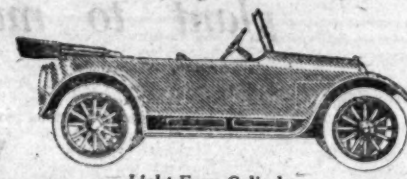
The new Light Four Cylinder touring car is a striking example. It is finished in gray and is a car of quality in every sense of the word.

The engine is powerful, quiet and of sturdy construction. The soft cushions, easy-riding springs, large tyres and the proper balance in construction absorb all jolts and jars of the highways. Yet this is but one of the new Willys-Overland values. Never before have the economies of vast production been available for buyers of every class of motor car.

And the Overland policy of greater production, higher quality, lower price is exemplified in every model and type.

Let our experience help you in the selection of your motor car.

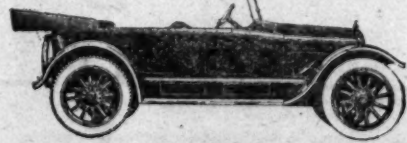
Electric Lights
Electric Starter



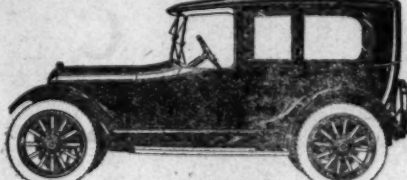
Light Four-Cylinder Touring Car



Overland "Country Club"



Willys-Knight Four-Cylinder Touring Car



Willys-Knight Four-Cylinder Limousine

A WIDE RANGE OF MODELS

Big Four-Cylinder Overland

5-Passenger Touring Car
5-Passenger Roadster
5-Passenger Touring Coupe
5-Passenger Touring Sedan

Light Four-Cylinder Overland

5-Passenger Touring Car
5-Passenger Roadster
5-Passenger "Country Club"

Light Six-Cylinder Overland

5-Passenger Touring Car
5-Passenger Roadster
5-Passenger Touring Coupe
5-Passenger Touring Sedan

Willys-Knight Models

7-Passenger, Four-Cylinder Touring Car
7-Passenger, Four-Cylinder Coupe
7-Passenger, Four-Cylinder Touring Sedan
7-Passenger, Four-Cylinder Limousine
7-Passenger, Eight-Cylinder Touring Car

THE CENTRAL GARAGE Co.

2a Jankoo Road

SHANGHAI

'Phone No. 2661

The Willys-Overland Company, Toledo, Ohio
Manufacturers of Willys-Knight and Overland Motor Cars and Light Trucks

More Hints For Tire Conservation

Ways and means of procuring the longest service from inner tubes—an appendage of the automobile's mechanism that is most neglected—is the theme of an educational campaign instituted by the Goodrich company. Many unexpected outbursts from air containers originate from "sins of omission" and "commission," and by emphasizing the more glaring ones the Goodrich company believes it can save the motorist dollars that otherwise would pour into the abyss of waste.

Undue haste in replacing a punctured or blown out tube is responsible for a multitude of these "sins." The most common mistake is pinching the tube. The tube is inserted unevenly or twisted. This causes it to overlap or wrinkle, with the result that in a short time it will cut through where it has been overlapped and we have a leak. The same trouble is also caused sometimes by putting a new tube into the tire just as it is taken from the box. When the tube is applied after mounting there is such an influx of air that it will often buckle up the tube, thereby forcing a tiny section beneath the bead spreader.

Especially will this occur if the valve stem is not pulled out to its proper position. The operator should proceed slowly when applying the tube. Before putting it into the casing it should be given a couple of "shots" of air, then it should be applied carefully, the inside—the side on which the stem is found—being always kept inside. When it is in the casing it should be "taped" carefully and the fingers forced all around the tire to make sure that the tale has been evenly distributed, and then, before the loose bead is applied, the tire should get a little more air—enough to round it out nicely and prevent pinching.

The motorist is cautioned against using too much talc. There are several powders for keeping the tube from sticking to the casing, among these being soapstone, graphite and talc, but the use of too much of any of these proves disastrous and a collection of substance in one place eats into the

rubber. If, on the other hand, no powder be used, it will be only a short time before the heat generated will cook the tube.

Under-inflation is equally injurious to tubes. When the under-inflated tire passes over a stone both casing and tube are jolted against the rim, and sooner or later a leak will develop. All tires should be inflated to the standard prescribed by the manufacturers.

If a tire deflates suddenly the car should be stopped immediately, as continuous running means that the casing must slip circumferentially, ripping the valve stem out and tearing the tube.

Sand in a casing is another cause of the ruination of a tube. It very often happens that a motorist, while repairing a puncture on a road, permits the tube and casing to pick up particles which create a friction later, and eventually tiny holes develop which will scarcely show when the tube is submerged in water.

Putting undersized tubes in casings is a common fault. This strains the tube, makes the expansion all one sided—on the tread side of the tire—and generally results in a sonorous blowout in No Man's Land.

Sunlight is a natural enemy of inner tubes. The sunlight, and any bright light, for that matter, dries out the tube and makes it brittle and unelastic. It is then known as a "macaroni" tube. A cool, dark place is the proper refuge for the reserve tube. The effect of grease and oils on tubes is well known.

A habit of motorists to carry tubes unprotected in tool boxes is often responsible for much subsequent trouble. Tools are being bounced against them as the car bounds along, and the sides are chafed and become worn. The tube is weakened before it is even inserted in the casing. All tubes should be carried in a waterproof bag or well wrapped in newspaper. Use of space under the seat near the battery box for reserve tubes has its penalties, too. Acid from the battery frequently splashes over and douses the tube, and from that moment on deterioration starts.

Seekers In The Night

By Michael Gross

The bells in the tower of the Metropolitan Building had just rung out the hour of midnight when a dusty gray touring car shot up Fifth avenue and then turned into Twenty-seventh street. Here it crept along slowly until, when directly in front of a squat brownstone dwelling-house, it came to a sudden stop. The man at the wheel glanced up and down the deserted street and then turned a questioning look on the two figures huddled in the rear seat.

"They told us it was somewhere on this street," he exclaimed impatiently. "But I don't get the sign. Suppose we spread out and search. You know what it means," he hurriedly went on, "if we fail to find the place. We've come as far as this by the skin of our teeth, but I doubt if we can get much further."

The words seemed to have the desired effect, for the two occupants of the car, an elderly gray-haired man and a boy of about twenty, hastily arose from their seats and stepped down to the sidewalk.

"You'd never think it would be on a street like this, would you?" the old man remarked to his companion. "Certainly wouldn't," the other agreed, "but we've followed instructions to the letter and the place should be here somewhere. Let's cover up the stuff and have a good look around."

The man who had driven the car threw a lap robe over two small grips that rested on one of the seats and then started to walk slowly down the street, peering anxiously into the entrance of each house he passed. The other two walked off in the opposite direction.

"It's funny we don't get the sign," the boy remarked in a troubled voice, a few moments later. The old man did not reply, but an anxious expression came into his face,

which deepened as they reached the corner, their search unrewarded.

"It's no use," he finally said, despairingly, "we might as well go back and see what look Jim has had."

The boy nodded his acquiescence and the two turned and started back. They reached the car just as Jim came up from the opposite direction. One look at his face told them that he, too, had been unsuccessful.

The little group stood silent for a few moments, undecided as to the next move. Finally the old man broke in with: "Let's try the next street. Perhaps we misunderstood"—and without waiting for a reply he reached into the car, uncovered the two grips, passed one to each of his companions, then lifted up a rear seat and took from under it a long cylindrical object which gleamed brightly as its metallic surface caught the light from a nearby lamp-post.

A nod to the others and the trio started off, the old man leading. They walked up Fifth avenue and then into Twenty-eighth street. As they turned the corner the old man gave a glad cry. "There it is!" he exclaimed joyfully. "The sign! the sign!"

At these words the other two glanced up eagerly. Sure enough, about half way up the street, the twinkling lights of an electric sign spelled out, at short intervals through the darkness, a single word—but that word meant, to these three tired and troubled wanderers, a surcease from the haunting fear that beset them.

"Here you are, sonny," the old man said, thrusting the metallic object he carried into the young man's reluctant hands, "beat it over to where you see that word 'garage' and get this can filled with gasoline. You're going to carry it all the way back to the car, too," he added sternly, "for telling Jim he could depend on you to see that we had enough juice for tonight's trip and then forgetting all about it!"—Motor.

Prolong The Life Of Your Batteries

With Care They Should Last Three Years For Starting And Lighting

"Storage batteries will wear out. The life of a battery depends upon the care and service required of it," says the manager of a New York battery depot branch. "If particular care is exercised in charging and the battery is not allowed to remain in a nearly discharged condition for any length of time a good battery will last for years."

"The greatest amount of wear is in charging. The electrolyte, or what is ordinarily known as the acid, combines with the action material when the battery is discharging, and it is necessary to force this acid out, or, in other words, separate it from the plates when charging. If a high rate of charge is used the action material in the plates is loosened and falls to the bottom of the jars. This loosened action material is what is called sediment, and must be removed before it fills up the compartment in the bottom of the jar."

"This removal of sediment is very seldom necessary in lighting batteries. But in batteries used with self-starters and generators the constant charging causes the sediment to accumulate more rapidly."

"A battery sometimes becomes shorted without any apparent sediment loosened, and it becomes necessary to replace the wood plate separator. This trouble is not caused

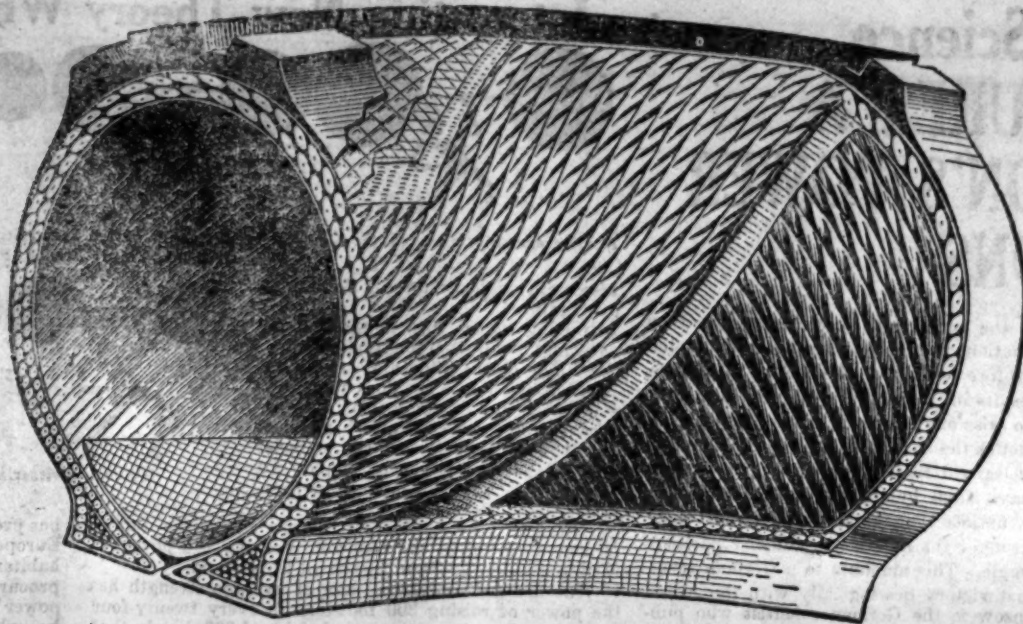
by defective separators, as is frequently thought, but through allowing the battery to become discharged, gradually and not charged up completely. For example, a car is used for short runs, stopped and started many times, but not run enough to give the generator a chance to replace completely what has been used."

"The owner, very often, knows his battery is weak, but as long as it will work, even if he does find it necessary to crank it by hand in the morning, he continues to use it. The acid thus being allowed to stay in the plates begins to permeate and harden the active material. This hardening causes expansion and buckling or warping of the plates. The soft acid soaked separator is crushed by the buckling and the plates come in contact, which kills the battery for the time being, at least. Considering the amount of work and the convenience of the self-starter a few dollars a year is very little. A new set of separators and a cleaning out once a year is nearly always necessary. With good care a battery will last three years for starting and lighting."

THE USE OF GASKETS

Oil joints should be fitted with gaskets made of wrapping paper, while water joints should have asbestos gaskets coated with graphite. Hot-gas joints, on the other hand, should have copper-covered asbestos and dry-gas joints call for coated asbestos.

MARK



The Red Hallmark of Tire Quality

YOU can always tell a Silvertown Cord Tire by its graceful lines, but you make sure of it by the RED-DOUBLE-DIAMOND, the hallmark of tire quality inlaid neatly on its side-wall.

Note as you pass tires that you find tires with the Red-Double-Diamond on Motor Cars of modish appearance only.

GOOD-RICH SILVERTOWN CORD TIRES

Which dress a car with an individual style, also lift it to a new level of comfort and service.

The Red Double Diamond outside means a CABLE-CORD, TWO-PLY, RUBBER-FUSED body inside—the real cord tire body, found only in Silvertowns.

The smartness outside tastefully clothes the strength and durability inside—a sinewy tire body, immune to tire fever (frictional heat), and free from tire trouble.

You are proud of a car with Silvertowns.

"Silvertowns make all cars high-grade"

SOLE AGENTS:

CENTRAL GARAGE CO.

2a, Jinkee Road.

Telephone 2661

NEW DISCOVERIES ALL OVER THE EARTH

How Science MEASURES A NATION'S POWER IN TONS

IN determining the actual man-power represented by the different nations now at war, science has adopted a system heretofore confined to the field of mechanics, expressing the results in "foot-tons"—the unit being the power required to raise one ton one foot from the ground.

Nobody can doubt the conclusiveness of results established when it is learned that a German professor, who publishes his figures, finds by this method of computing the man-power of nations that the allies are several thousand foot-tons stronger than Germany and her partners in the great struggle. This amounts to a German scientific admission that victory lies logically with the Allies.

Professor Ranzow is the German scientist who publishes these results, and Professor E. Toddi, the Italian savant, finds them correct. The method used is thorough, for the national man-power computed represents all that can be brought to bear upon the solution of life problems. Many factors are taken into consideration.

Imagine that the states of Europe are not merely the individuals which make them up, but that all are considered from the point of view of their "lifting-power." It is easy to see that brute strength alone is nothing as compared with the utilization of the powers of nature. What the German calls "Kultur," or the rest of the world terms "Civilization," plays a great part in this measuring of power. It is a great complex made up of all that goes to make human achievement, in invention, the utilization of natural resources, such as water-power, etc., and all the rest which goes to aid weak humanity, when working unaided and alone.

Professor Ranzow defines "Kultur" as "Love of your fellow-man, righteousness and the power of sacrifice," but while many may agree with the general definition, hardly a quarter of humanity will coincide with his application of these principles, which are along the line of complete submission to autocratic authority.

The German professor raises the question: "What civilization is impossible for that nation which has reached

Interesting New Theory Which Makes GERMANY'S DEFEAT CERTAIN



A Diagrammatic View of the Comparative Strength of the Seven Strongest European Nations According to the New Scientific Method of Measuring It. England, First; Denmark, Second; Germany, Third; France, Fourth; Norway and Sweden, Fifth; Belgium, Sixth; Russia Seventh.

a certain high grade of "dominion over nature!"

Starting from this suggestion he naturally holds that on the banks of the Rhine or the Elbe almost any advance is possible. He does not, however, mean by this domination over nature merely the control of physical forces contributing toward material welfare, but he wishes to include all that goes to make up modern civilization.

In order to reach results Ranzow adopts the unit of measurement called the foot-ton, meaning the power of raising a ton-weight one foot from the ground.

The unaided individual man of average strength has the power of raising 300 foot-tons in every twenty-four hours, or of raising a ton to a height of 800 feet in that period of time. Boys between ten and sixteen can raise an average of but 100 foot-tons per day, and the average for man, woman and child is figured by the German professor at 90 foot-tons per capita. It must be remembered that this average will be greatly reduced by the number of idlers or of those who work only occasionally or spasmodically. He does not attempt to estimate the power of man in a savage state, absolutely uncivilized.

He does, however, call our attention to the fact that when men domesticate animals they increase their own power in due proportion, by compelling these animals to contribute their strength to the sum total of lifting power. He estimates the lifting power of a trained horse as equal to that of ten men, or 3,000 foot-tons per day, and in this way man has added greatly to his power through his control of the animal world.

When he made the further step of inventing steam and electric engines he added considerably to the power of civilization, for a single engine of one horsepower can give forth energy equivalent to raising 4,000 tons one foot, or matching the power of 13½ men. A six-cylinder engine used in an automobile would have the power of an entire village of savages.

Working upward from this basis, Professor Ranzow

has proceeded to calculate the actual power of each of the European nations in foot-tons, counting all of the inhabitants, animals and engines of which any record was procurable. This might be well termed the "muscular power" of the nations, or the force which, if properly brought to bear, would demonstrate the strength of each people.

He must be given credit for fairness in filling out his diagrams, for strange as it may seem he is compelled to yield the primacy in power to England, even according to his own definition of "Kultur."

This is hardly in harmony with the German cry, "Gott strafe England" (God punish England), for God would hardly be expected to punish that nation which stands first in the achievement of civilization.

In following out the details of his estimate Professor Ranzow finds that the machine power is six times that of animal power, but in Russia animal power is greater on account of the large number of horses, there being twice the horsepower (taken literally) that there is of men and machines. But the statistician, Mulhall, has shown that the Russian horses have not the strength of horses of other nations of Europe, because of their size, and the large number untrained, so that the actual horsepower of Russia should be estimated at not more than one-third of the

lifting power of 400 foot-tons.

It is shown that a large city uses up a smaller horsepower for its illumination nightly than is used by one of the Krupp shops in a day.

Wheels are the basis of all modern civilization, for by means of the wheel, which does not multiply power at all, but only facilitates its operation, and reduces friction and strain, a small cart on wheels can do more actual work than many savages straining under their burdens.

The German professor claims that German science has done more than any other land toward the perfection of the application of natural forces and the economy of the natural strength of men, animals and machines. He asserts also that Germany has progressed beyond the purely mechanical, and the conquest of natural forces into the realm of real civilization which can not be measured in foot-tons, or horsepower.

If now he be taken at his word, and his own figures of power be accepted, we see that to the Central Powers he gives but 9,000 for Germany and 5,600 for Austria, or a total of 11,600. To the Entente Allies he grants 15,700 for England, 6,000 for Italy, 8,460 for France, 7,800 for Russia, or a total of 37,960. This ought to mean an overwhelming superiority, if properly applied, even though, as now seems likely, Russia's power is doomed to count for little or nothing.

With the introduction of the power of the United States, which the German professor has not included, but which he would hardly estimate at less than 20,000 foot-tons, it is easy to see that, according to his own theory, the triumph of the Allies can not be postponed beyond that moment when their full force is brought to bear.

Why SWIMMERS LIVE SO LONG

THE recent winning of the marathon swim in the Chicago River by a sixty-eight-year-old veteran, who had taken part in this event ever since its introduction, calls attention again to the remarkable longevity of good swimmers. Why this should be so is explained as follows by A. C. Goodwin, a swimming champion, who is considerably past middle age:

The reason swimmers remain good so often until forty or later is to be found in the practically effortless work one does when using a modern stroke correctly. Not only is the

position assumed comfortable and easy, for the body rests unstrained on the soft couch provided by the water, but the movements come naturally, require no violent application of power, and give plenty of opportunity to relax and recuperate.

After you become accustomed to the action, the demand on heart, lungs and muscles is so immaterial that even in training for competition the exercise is moderate. That is why little girls and boys of from five to ten are able to accomplish without difficulty the long swims which cause so much amazement

among the uninitiated. That is also why swimming can be recommended to all, including children and old people, as the best means for attaining and retaining good health and physical fitness. Every part of the body is called into play and receives its share of the work, but it is the kind of work which benefits without any danger of being too strenuous.

Many people have the idea that swimming is as exhausting a form of activity as can be found, but that is simply because they don't know how to swim. They fight the water instead of swimming. To an expert there is less effort attached to swimming than to walking. A daily paddle of a few hundred yards, taken at moderate pace, will not only refreshen and invigorate for the time being, but keep the body in constant state of well being.

Don't Throw Away FROZEN POTATOES

MANY thousands of bushels are allowed to go to waste in this country every year simply because they have been frozen. According to the popular idea, a potato is ruined for use once the frost has touched it, and there is nothing to do but throw it away and let it rot. This idea, as science has lately found out, is all wrong.

It is true that freezing detracts a good deal from the appetizing qualities of potatoes and, also, hastens their decomposition. It does not, however, take away any of their valuable nutritive elements, and if treated in the way suggested by a French scientist, the speedy decomposition of a frozen potato can be prevented and the unpleasant flavor which freezing often gives it can be disguised so that it can be made into a fairly palatable food.

To prevent a frozen potato going to waste you must remove the greater part of the water from it. This can be accomplished by a dehydration process very similar to that used in preparing fruits and vegetables for use months later.

Have your oven kept at a good steady heat such as would be used for baking bread. Place a large pan in the oven and spread the potatoes evenly on this. If the potatoes are very large they should be cut up so that the heat will penetrate them more readily.

The oven door should be left open during the drying process to aid in the evaporation of the water. Turn the potatoes over occasionally to make sure that each of them is absolutely dry, and do not take them out

until just when they are on the point of beginning to cook.

Analyses show that frozen potatoes treated in this way are just as nutritious as any others. This is especially true of the mineral matters of which the potato contains a larger percentage than many other foods.

After frozen potatoes have been dried like this there are numerous ways of disguising any unpleasant taste which the freezing may have given them. Boiling in an extra quantity of water and then reducing to a paste will often accomplish this. Another way is to mix the potatoes with squash, turnips or other vegetables.

As generations passed and the culinary art improved, the art of mastication dwindled and the human jaw, not sufficiently exercised in chewing, became smaller. The seeds of the teeth remained, however, in the smaller jaw in what we call wisdom teeth.

The modern jaw does not contain room for the wisdom teeth. When they succeed in pushing their way through the gum they usually crowd the molars in front so badly that the tissues below the gums become

broken and diseased, the teeth badly nourished and premature decay sets in.

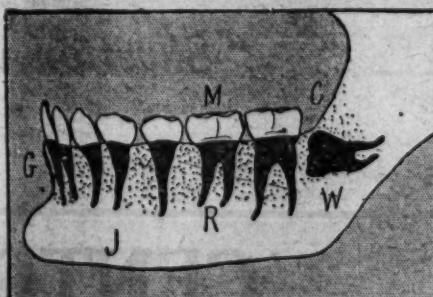
In the last generation the trouble was met by pulling the molars, after which, the wisdom teeth, pushing forward, took on a special strength and vitality in attempting to render the service of the molars. Very recently it has been decided by the dental profession that this was bad practice. The molars are the best friends we have. The wisdom teeth at best can grow only with bent, weak roots, they have poor grinding surfaces and they lack vitality.

In consequence, the wisdom teeth themselves are now removed. In the upper jaw they have only a single root and are usu-

ally pulled very easily. In the lower jaw, however, they have a double root. Not only this, but, due to the formation of the lower jaw-bone, they frequently become impacted. This means that instead of growing straight upward through the gum, they tip forward and grow directly into the back of the molars.

Frequently the wisdom tooth not only tips toward the molar, but it is also imbedded below an over-lap of jaw-bone which will not let it pass. The tooth persists in growing just the same. Unless an operation is performed, it will break the tissues of the molar, causing abscesses and ulcerations.

If man had continued to chew hard foods for many generations longer than he did his jaws would still have room for wisdom teeth.



A Typical Impacted Wisdom Tooth (W). So Hopelessly Tipped Forward and Locked by Bone Tissue That an Operation Is Necessary. (M) The Molar; (P) the Premolar; (C) the Canine; (I) the Incisor; (J) the Jaw Bone.

How Fiddler CRABS DIG TRENCHES

THE camouflage we hear so much about nowadays is nothing more or less than the application to human warfare of what science has long recognized in the animal world as protective mimicry.

One of the creatures most adept at this mimicry is the fiddler crab. This curious creature is an expert in trench digging. He carries with him, as part of his body, an extraordinary weapon which serves as a spade, sword and spoon. This is an enlargement of one claw shaped so much like a fiddle that it gives the crab its name.

An observer, who spent much time watching these crabs in the Philippines says that the sandy mud excavated from their burrows is often carried to a distance off from the hole so as not to attract attention to the situation. A mass of mud is neatly plastered round the mouth of the burrow and smoothed over to make



The Fiddler Crab With the Huge Claw That Serves Him as Sword and Spoon, and Also as a Trench-Digging Spade.

it circular. Then the crab makes a disc of stiffer mud which he draws down after himself in such a way as to neatly close it and leave no sign of habitation, the debris being carefully cleared away round the top.

These crabs are very unsocial and fiercely fight any intruder, dancing about excitedly and waving the small claw, while with the larger they try to lock the same member of the enemy in a species of hand-

shake, trying to break it off. When getting the worst of it, they rush home and leave only the big claw visible, a formidable weapon to face.

When the female faces a lady enemy she generally stretches herself to her full height, and, dancing about, strikes out with her back legs. A sufficient cause of quarrel is for one lady to go too near the burrow of a neighbor.

These crabs have remarkably sharp eyes, and may be seen standing for perhaps fifteen minutes at a time quite still, scanning the landscape for signs of their chief enemies—snakes, skinks, frogs, toads and fishes. Noise will not disturb them, but they beat a hasty retreat home if anything moves near, or boldly stand and frantically wave the big claw, being particularly angry if a lady crab comes near.

The crab's claw can also be used as a spoon, being flattened and hollowed in such a way as to carry the mud containing the food and acting as a dredge.

ONE INSECT PEST That Is ALL OUR FAULT

He had never seen a potato. But the settlers finding that the potato produced satisfactory returns per acre planted larger and larger areas of them. The potato plantations increased in number and spread from State to State, always moving westward. When Colorado was reached, there was found this vast tract of virgin soil on which grew nothing but the solanum weed and the potato beetle. These rich lands were plowed up, the weeds destroyed and the planters were happy in the thought that they had still

further tamed the Western wilderness. During this process the potato beetle found himself in a very embarrassing position. His food had been almost completely taken away from him, and he was left with nothing but an appetite. Such a situation would surely test the resources of any beetle. But the Colorado beetle was not to be found wanting. He used what man provided, and developed a ravenous appetite for potato vines, since that was the only

thing in sight, and there was plenty of them.

Like many another habit, the fondness for potato vines became a very gripping one. It was like olives. And then, there was such a vast supply that it was a pleasurable pastime eating one's way from State to State until the varieties of each locality had been sampled. Hence, the Colorado potato beetle.

Fortunately, however, we have the means of repairing at least some of the damages, for while we cannot grow solanum weed for the beetle's special benefit, yet we can make his life on the potato vines very hazardous.

There is no question whatever about the ability of paris green to render the beetle hors de combat, but on account of the relatively large amount of water soluble arsenic in this material it is apt to take the vine as well as the insect. A great deal of injury has been done in times past in this manner.

Arsenate of lead offers a form of arsenic which may be administered in homeopathic doses and yet be very efficient—killing the beetle but not harming the plant. Two and one half to three pounds of arsenate of lead mixed with fifty gallons of water sprayed on the vines when the beetles are known to be present will bring about a complete spirit of contrition on the part of the beetle and a longing for the old days in Colorado.

SHANGHAI, SUNDAY, FEBRUARY 10, 1918

S.F.C. WINS RIGHT TO PLAY POLICE

Defeats Socony In Semi-Final For The Skottowe Cup

SCORES AN EASY VICTORY

Finals Will Be Played Off Next Wednesday Afternoon

Outplayed and outclassed, the Socony eleven made a graceful exit from the Skottowe Cup competition at the hands of the Football Club yesterday afternoon and the score at the finish was 3 goals to nil.

Rain fell throughout the game and as play progressed the ball became very greasy and difficult to control. The Football Club had most of the play in the first half and in the second half they practically monopolized the game and the Socony goal was subjected to a regular bombardment.

The Socony won the toss and the Football Club played against the wind. Socony opened fast and in the first few minutes Passos kicked behind. Then Stellingwerf slipped when the goal stared him in the face.

After 15 minutes the Club scored through Ross, who made a capital individual effort and beat Sequeira very easily. The Club continued to enjoy the best part of the play and Clifford twice missed with shots that went too high. Drake then scored a very pretty goal in a characteristic style and at the interval the Club led by 2 goals. Upon resuming the Club exerted pressure but shot weakly and it was only after 25 minutes that Clifford made amends for several misses by registering the third point after Leslie had done great work on the left. In the last five minutes Tonkin handled in the penalty area, but Stellingwerf shot straight at Bertie who saved the goal by tipping the ball over the bar.

The match for the cup itself will be played off Wednesday afternoon at 2.30 between the Football Club and the Police.

Correspondence

Suggestion To Motor Car Owners Editor, THE CHINA PRESS

Sir: It appears to be a general practice among retailers of motor car tires including foreign garages to allow chauffeurs a commission of anything from 5% to 10% on the amounts paid by the owners of cars. It is very well known that the system of return commission is so interwoven with Chinese ideas of business that it is not surprising to find in every household that Chinese purveyors of food stuffs make regular returns to cooks and other servants. That such a practice should be followed by foreign traders is most reprehensible as it is an immoral and unfair proceeding. It is very clear that it can only act as an incentive for native chauffeurs to take good care that the lives of tires are not too long. It is very easy to destroy a tire without leaving any evidence of deliberate intention.

I am not aware whether the Automobile Club of China is still in existence, but if so this is a matter which it might very well take up. In the meantime I would suggest that all users of tires should, before they make purchases, inquire whether the sellers will guarantee that no commissions will be paid to their native employees. A little combination of this kind should effectually put a stop to the objectionable practice I have mentioned. Your truly, "PHAETON."

Shanghai, February 9, 1918.

UNPREPARED BASE

Tommy Tonkins was keen on baseball and particularly ambitious to make his mark as a catcher. Any hint, however small, that Chinese purveyors of food stuffs make regular returns to cooks and other servants. That such a practice should be followed by foreign traders is most reprehensible as it is an immoral and unfair proceeding. It is very clear that it can only act as an incentive for native chauffeurs to take good care that the lives of tires are not too long. It is very easy to destroy a tire without leaving any evidence of deliberate intention.

Alas! a few days later Tommy had a misfortune. A long hit at the bottom of the garden sent the ball crashing through a neighbor's sitting-room window. It was the third Tommy had broken since the season began.

Mrs. Tonkins nearly wept in anger when Tommy broke the news. "Yer father'll skin yer when 'e comes 'ome tonight," she said. Poor Tommy, trembling, went outside to reflect. His thoughts traveled to the strap hanging in the kitchen, and he eyed his hands ruefully. "Ah!" he muttered, with a sigh, "I made a big mistake. I ought to 'ave sat in that salt and water!"—Pittsburg Chronicle-Telegraph.

WHAT IS VALUE OF GAME AT BRIDGE?

Questions Suggested By Latest Statistics Compiled From Scores

By An Expert

New York, Dec. 15.—A number of letters have been received making various comments upon the statistics compiled by W. C. Whitehead from the scores of 1,000 rubbers played at the Knickerbocker Whist Club last winter.

J. B. Sinclair of Louisville says: "From the figures published it appears that 1,218 deals scored less than game and that 156 went game with the assistance of a previous score or scores. The difference is 1,062, the number that did not go game. It would be interesting to know how many of these 1,062 scores short of game were on the score sheet when one of the 2,342 game going deals finished the business. In other words, how many of these 1,062 were left at the post and how many were useless, as the players who made them went game anyway?"

A. L. writes from Boston: "There is one point that is not mentioned in these figures, which I think has an important bearing on the bidding in a great many hands. This is the average value of the honor score, because of its influence on the value of a partial score when played against a partial score in those cases in which neither side can go game. If a player is willing to take a sting of 50, what are his prospects for a rebate for honors, on the average?"

G. Parsons of Buffalo brings up much the same point when he says: "We have known for some time the average value of a rubber was about 400 points. Your published figures indicate that it will take about 5,000 deals to accumulate 380,000 points. That is pretty close to 75 points a deal. But if these are all the points won in 1,000 rubbers, there must have been 250,000 rubber points among them. If we deduct these we have remaining about 128,000, which looks as if the playing value of a deal was only 25 points."

"How much of this is trick score, honor score, and penalties? How much goes below the line toward winning games, and how much above?"

Charles P. Cadley, one of the directors of the New York Bridge Whist Club, sends in the results of his examination of 1,000 consecutive rubbers played at that club, which he has been at the pains to tabulate along lines very similar to those followed by Mr. Whitehead at the Knickerbocker, with some additional details.

He finds the average value of a rubber to be 396 points, and that the average penalties for failed contracts, and bonuses for contracts fulfilled after being doubled, is 183 points to the rubber. This takes no account of honors or slams, but it is interesting to note that there were 95 grand slams in 241 little slams made in these 1,000 rubbers. The point asked for by A. L. is not mentioned in either Whitehead's or Cadley's synopsis.

There is a noteworthy difference in the number of games won with the assistance of a previous score at these two clubs. At the Knickerbocker it is 156; at the Bridge Club, 192, or about 1 in 12. At the Bridge Club, it took 2,482 games to win 1,000 rubbers. Of these, 518 rubbers were won outright in two deals, while 482 took three games to decide. In only 14 games out of these 2,482 was it necessary for the winners to score three times below the line to go game.

Another remarkable difference between the results found at these two clubs is the value of the first game of the rubber. In Whitehead's figures the mathematical expectation of the partners that won the first game was carried out almost exactly, 75 percent, or 3 to 1, in their favor to win the rubber. Mr. Cadley's figures are much higher, as he finds 718 rubbers out of these 2,482 was it necessary for the winners to score three times below the line to go game. He offers the following explanation of this feature: "These figures show that having won the first game, it was about 3 1/2 to 1 in favor of the winners of the first game, winning the rubber. I am inclined to think that these odds are nearer correct than the exact mathematics of 3 to 1, for it may not be ignored that the side winning first game is more inclined to win the second and the rubber, than to acquire a penalty of doubtful value. Whereas the side losing the first game, may go after a sure penalty, rather than a doubtful game, which does not mean rubber."

Another interesting feature of Mr. Cadley's analysis is the proportions of rubbers of various values. Throwing out the fraction and counting the nearest 100, which is almost the universal custom in the clubs, these results were found:

250 rubbers between 200 and 299	499
146 " " 300 " 399	599
141 " " 400 " 499	299
51 " " 500 " 599	100
29 rubbers, at less than 100	100
35 rubbers between 600 and 699	799
30 " " 700 " 799	899
14 " " 800 " 899	999
12 " " 900 " 999	

Now if some one will kindly sift out from these generalities their application to the player at the card table we may be able to solve one of the greatest riddles of the game. Give us the continuous record of the play of some individual, or of the scores made in a certain seat, or with the same

(Continued on Page 3)

Judge Rummy's Court



Plays And Pictures

By Domino

We'll start with the pictures. Yesterday afternoon the youngsters of the various schools had a glorious treat. They simply thronged the Olympic Theater both upstairs and downstairs, and as each of the wonderful war films was thrown upon the screen, the little people clapped their tiny hands red and cheered their treble throats hoarse. It was really delightful to hear the keen appreciation of the boys and girls whenever a cheery Tommy waved his hand at them from the screen. It made the adult's hearts beat faster to hear the cheers whenever King George made his appearance either on a great battleship or upon a trawler. Yes, the hearts of the Shanghai youngsters are very pro-ally and definitely loyal.

Most of us have seen the pictures of the Battle of Arras; of the Tanks; of the visit of King George to the Grand Fleet; and we recognize their beauty as well as their faithfulness. More films are to be shown in the near future and among them will be pictures of 'The Chinese Labor Corps.' Big and interesting houses will be the natural result.

Manager Deeks looked very cheery when he had seated his big family yesterday afternoon. He made up his mind that the kiddies were going to have a good time. He had an orchestra that supplied real goey music. He selected just the pictures to delight the youthful heart, and he also got hold of Dearn with his doll 'Jimmy' to amuse everyone. Dearn proved a big attraction, and peals and peals of genuine laughter greeted the antics of 'Jimmy.' Jimmy sang 'Tipperary,' and so did the youngsters. Very nice it sounded too—and we all wished to be young again. Well done S. J. D.: Keep the pictures before the future generation.

The Witness For The Defence

The A.D.C. is producing A. E. W. Mason's dramatic play 'The Witness for the Defence' on Thursday next, and it promises to be another big success for the club. It has a fine cast; it has a gripping interest and it has a producer in Mr. H. Langley who knows his job and how to bring out the best in all the players.

Like most of A. E. W. Mason's stories 'The Witness for the Defence' is founded upon a true fact—so true in fact, that when the story was mentioned at a dinner party recently, a prominent banker here said 'Yes, the tale is true, and at the trial I was one of the jury.'

The play was first of all produced in London in 1911 with George Alexander and Irene Vanburgh in the leading roles. It had a prolonged run and created something of a sensation among playgoers. The story depicts life in India, and the interest centers round an

Some Remarks Anent Those Minstrels

Mr. W. E. Sauer, American Co. S.V.C.: Dear Bill: Someone says to me, 'Have you done your bit?' And I said, 'No, but I was.' And he said, 'Well, then, get busy And boost our Minstrels.' So here I am Bill. Wondering what I ought to say: Because last night I sneaked into the Carlton To take a peek at George Fitch And his Minstrels, And there they all were—Sixty of them—All sitting around Grinning at George's Moustache—And the end men jokes. So I grinned too, And George caught me and threw me out. Not knowing I was the press agent, but—'Cause he thought I was stealing their jokes to tell to my wife

official in the Indian Civil Service. There are love, drink, jealousy, murder—ingredients in plenty to form a wonderful plot.

Rehearsals have been going ahead for weeks past, and all the cast have settled nicely into their parts. Mrs. Isenman will be seen in the leading role and that in itself spells success. A newcomer to the Shanghai stage—Mr. Franklin Newman—supports her. Mr. F. C. Kendall is another stranger whom we are anxious to welcome. Mrs. K. D. Stewart makes an appearance and a big success is foretold.

Here is the full cast: Henry Thresk...Mr. Franklin Newman Stephen Ballantyne...Mr. H. Langley Harold Hazlewood...Mr. E. A. Prince Robert Peltier...Mr. F. C. Kendall Hubert...Mr. J. R. Chanton Baram Singh...Mr. R. E. Anderson A Servant...Mr. J. R. Chanton Mr. Peltier...Mrs. K. D. Stewart Stella Ballantyne...Mrs. Isenman

The Weather

Overcast and misty. The maximum temperature yesterday was 44.5 and the minimum 37.3, the figures for the corresponding day last year being 45 and 32.

By Tad

MR. J.I. EZRA GETS A BIRTHDAY GIFT

Wins First Place In Extra Paper Hunt For Griffins Only

AT LAST, AT LAST, THE RAIN

But The Blobs On The Scribe's Specs Are The Fly In The Ointment

By Johnnie Walker

Weather conditions having changed and a little rain fallen, 'unting has at last become less of a painful pleasure, the just fiend is temporarily laid low and all riding men are returning thanks.

'Yesterday's 'Unt was one of novel conditions, two cups for light and heavy weights being sportingly put up by Mr. Bertie Burkill to celebrate his twenty-fifth year of 'unting. Milestones! Getting on in years is Bertie, prosperity hath broadened his paunch to the tune of 172 lbs. nowadays.

Only griffins arriving in Shanghai after August 31 were eligible to compete, but other ponies might be taken through for qualification purposes. The powers that be decided to make the 'unt an Extra, that is, recent winners had not to stand down, but the weight penalty decided on at the annual meeting for winners of three 'unts to be enforced. This, so far, only affects Golly, who had to weigh out lbs. 160, the elder twin with middle just scaling, whilst Mr. Gibbins pulls lbs. 180 'as is.'

The Psychology Of Griffins

Naturally, griffins have been in great request all the week and some more than usual fun was anticipated yesterday and duly fulfilled, as this chronicle showeth. The untutored griffin is full of surprises. He has been known to go gallantly through a big Kiangwan 'unt and ever after refuse to look at a jump again, though this is rather the exception than the rule. Some go stark crazy and give their riders the hairiest time of their lives, but little the young men reckon about that once the word 'Go' is given. Others, per contra, won't go at all! Whip and spur are no avail when the griffin has once made up his mind that a jump is a thing which eats ponies. But on the whole the griffin is a brave fellow and in good company will give one a capital ride. In bad company he will give one a bad ride, simply because he doesn't know any better, thus the careful owner on first giving his griffin a trial run across country, puts an old pony in the lead and avoids big jumping till on the homeward trail. Then he lets them go at any old thing. But to get on with it:

After tiffin, whilst the baked meats lay heavy within the Scribe, his boy came in saying 'Master, rain have got.' The Scribe groaned, for rain meant a blind ride on a hairy griffin, the blind leading the blind as it were. Thus all the Scribe saw of yesterday's hunt was as seen through a blurred pair of glasses, one being totally obscured by a blob of mud. The start lay through Long village, which was redolent with all the pent-up smells of Asia, let loose by the rain. Overhead was a drizzle; underfoot particularly slippery and uninviting mud. Nevertheless this was a change, and a nice change too, after the dust and bitter winds of the past few weeks.

Charity Beneficeth Also

At the start Mr. Grosby and Dr. Pratt were very busy roping in the young fellows to bet 25 to 5 against their winning, and after paying out the winner a goodly sum should be available for charity. It was apparent at once that this was no ordinary field, for a great many ponies in addition to the usual bridle carried a rawhide halter, a wise precaution with a wild griffin, giving you something to get hold of in case he gets away.

Mr. Hooper's pony, Morningside, at the very start evinced a sportive spirit, chucked his rider and careened off into the wide, wide world. Mr. Crookan on a chestnut griffin was squirming about like a live eel on a hot plate, talking toll of everybody that came within reach of his griffin's heels, the victims including the Scribe. After duly reciting the conditions of the hunt the Master let the mob go and away they went towards No. 1 Trees. The rotten

Mail Notices

MAILS CLOSED

For Japan:— Per N.Y.K. s.s. Kamura M. Feb. 12 Per N.Y.K. s.s. Yawata M. Feb. 14 Per R.V.F. s.s. Pansa Feb. 15 Per N.Y.K. s.s. Chikugo M. Feb. 16 Per N.Y.K. s.s. Hakui M. Feb. 19 Per N.Y.K. s.s. Kumano M. Feb. 21 For U.S. Canada and Europe:— Per T.K.K. s.s. Shinryo M. Feb. 13

